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DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN. THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

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Editorial.

PREPARATION FOR WINTER.

There can be no question that it is the true policy for every farmer to go into the winter strong and well prepared. For five months now we are to have a sort of continued battle with the elements, and the cold of our high northern latitude puts a partial stop to labor, even if the short days did not do it. The first duty of every one, therefore, is to look about and see what remains to be done by the way of preparation for this siege.

We suppose that the harvesting has been nearly ended by this time, and that the roots are stored for winter. It is high time that so much were accomplished, as there is scarcely any farm product, except perhaps the hardy swede and the cold resisting parsnip that can stand the cold of the last part of this month. The first thing, therefore, is to see that these roots are properly stored. It will not do to dump them into the usual bin in the cellar and leave them to take care of themselves. If piled in for the first time in large heaps, they will be sure to sweat and injure unless care is taken to see that they have pure ventilation. On cool, dry days, the windows of the cellar should be opened so as to admit the air. Keep them *at as low and uniform* a temperature as possible. *If* a warm, moist, muggy day occurs, it may be well to shut them up tight away from such air as far as possible, but while the weather is clear and cold let them have the advantage of it all.

Many of our old country farm houses need banking up to protect the cellar from the danger of freezing. That ought to be attended to now, as the ground will very soon close up for the winter when it will be rather late to do it. In many cases a careful pointing up of the cellar walls would make them sufficiently tight to withstand any ordinary winter. A good cellar is one of the prime requisites for a house or barn in this latitude and no expense should be spared to make it in every way worthy of the superstructure.

And then there is the winter's supply of fuel, a very important item in the economy of every household, but one often put off till the last moment, as if it were of comparatively little importance. The difference in the economy of the kitchen fire between dry and well seasoned wood, and green wood, is very great, to say nothing of the trial to temper and patience which green and improperly seasoned wood occasions. Every farmer who depends on wood for his fuel ought to make calculations to have a year's stock of wood on hand well stored in a shed convenient of access. It is just as easy to lay out the plans to have this at the beginning of winter, as it is to rely on green wood. One is a provident, thrifty and judicious system, the other is the hand-to-mouth system, always the most expensive and the most troublesome in the end.

Many farmers are beginning to use coal instead of wood, especially where they are situated near a railroad where it can be easily procured, and they think it is, on the whole, the cheapest and the most satisfactory. This, of course, will depend a good deal upon the cost per ton of the coal, and the amount of wood growing upon the farm. Many farms are well stocked with growing wood which can be thinned out to some extent, not only without injury, but often with positive benefit. And then, upon most farms, there are old apple trees that can be spared as well as not, the removal of which would often be an improvement to the place. The work of procuring firewood from these sources comes at a season of the year when other work is not pressing. It can be done at odd jobs, and done in this way, the actual cost of getting it is very trifling. This, of course, comes in as an element in the calculation as to the economy of using wood or coal. Add to this that the price of coal is more or less fluctuating, that it is, at times, rather difficult to procure, that the cost of carting and storage is to be provided for, and that the ashes are comparatively worthless, while wood ashes are always in demand, and it is still a question to be decided according to individual circumstances. Many prefer the permanent and steady fire of coal, but as a matter of choice, give us the open fireplace, and the nice big "backlog" that made the old kitchen so cheerful and homelike. There is nothing like it, though it did require a heap of looking after, and a frequent replenishing. It is, however, very much a thing of the past.

Many farmers make the mistake of keeping their stock out too late in the fall, especially the young and store stock. They seem to think that all the pasturage they can get is so much clear gain without any drawback, and they often leave this class of stock out till long after the grass is dead or frost bitten, till it has lost all nutriment. This is far from good economy. Young cattle especially, ought to be housed early. Exposure to cold on a November night, often stormy and blustering, is not calculated to secure thrift and health. We would have young animals put into the barn nights, even if they are allowed to run in the pasture by day. But any feeding of the pastures or the mowing lots as late as the end of this month is robbing the farm of much of its fertility, and as a general practice is not advisable.

It is a good time now to look over the sleds and the sleighs and the harnesses that are to be used when the snows come to make them necessary, and to see that they are all put in order. A little painting may be done to advantage, too, and the dwelling house and the barn will be all the better for an extra shingle here and there to stop a leak or to keep out the cold.

The preparation for winter may be said to begin in early spring, for the planting and the haying and the harvesting are, indeed, but so many steps in the great annual round, towards the passing of the winter with comfort and thrift for both man and beast, but what we mean by the immediate preparation for winter, may be comprehended in the work of snugging up generally about the whole farm, and getting ready for the advance of cold weather.

FALL PLOUGHING.

It is not too late to put in the plough and turn over any old bound out sward land to be used next year. We think it better for most kinds of land to be ploughed in the fall, to say nothing of the less expense. The weather is now cool and the team can do more in a day and do it with less fatigue, than in the spring. Then all will be hurry and drive. Land that is ploughed now can be used in the early spring for any cultivated crop, or be harrowed over every few days till June and then sown to millet or Hungarian grass. That crop may come off early in August, when the land can be seeded down with a light top dressing of manure and so get back into better grass than it bears now, with comparatively little expense.

The sod turned over now will get pretty thoroughly rotted down by next September, and the mere turning it over and working it in the way indicated is an improvement to it. This is a good way to do with run out land where it is not possible to put it through the usual rotation of cultivated crops, as is the case on many farms where the help is limited, or where there is a want of sufficient manure. Put the plough down deep so as to have soil enough to work readily without disturbing the old sod.

KEEPING FRUIT.

The chief requisites for the safe and long keeping of fruit are that it should be fully ripe when picked, and that it be placed where it shall be clean, dry and cold. If these conditions are carefully maintained, most kinds of fruit can be preserved much longer than most people suppose. We have heard of Isabella grapes being preserved in fine order when packed close and tight in shallow boxes. They were carefully picked in pleasant weather, and allowed to stand in a dry place for ten days or until all moisture was gone, and the stems became perfectly dry, then put into a box only four inches deep, all imperfect berries having been taken out. No paper was used in the packing, and the boxes were nailed up and set in a cool dry place where the temperature was uniform as possible. This is the secret of all success.

Farmers will do well to keep their apples in these conditions, till the market is better for them than it is just now. They will, we think, command a good price before spring. If carefully placed in boxes grapes will endure a temperature as low as twenty-eight degrees without freezing, and apples may stand when properly barrelled up, at a temperature somewhat below the freezing point. It is better to let the barrels lie on their sides. Plenty as apples are now, they will probably be in quick demand this winter.

SECURITY OF FARMING.

Of the many reflections incident to the great calamity which has befallen our city, the comparative safety and security of farming as an investment must have occurred to every candid mind. Men flattered themselves that holding real estate well insured in the heart of the city was among the safest of all investments. They felt on that calm and quiet Saturday as the sun went down, that come what would, they were secure. In a single night their property was swept off by the devouring flames, carrying down the insurance offices in the terrible crash, so that now if they can get on an average fifty per cent. of their insurance, they will consider themselves very fortunate.

Nor are those who hold stock in insurance offices any better off. In very many indeed in most of our home offices, the stock holders lost every dollar of their stock, some of the companies having to wind up entirely and others crippled beyond recovery. Probably at least a hundred millions of property of one kind and another was wiped out of existence by that single fire. The farmer is safe from such a sweeping casualty. His gains are slower than those of the merchant but the risks are less and the chances of happiness and peace of mind greater.

MEETING OF STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AT BARRE.

The following is published for the information of persons coming from a distance.

Stages for Barre leave Worcester at 10 A. M.; Holden and Hubbardston, on arrival of train leaving Worcester at 4.45 P. M.; Athol Depot at 8 A. M., on arrival of train from West; No. Dana at 9 A. M., on arrival of train from Athol; West Brookfield at 3 P. M., on arrival of New York and Albany express trains.

Returning.—Leave Barre for Worcester at noon; for Holden at 6.30 and Hubbardston at 10 A. M.; for Athol and No. Dana at 2.30 P. M.; for West Brookfield at 8 A. M.

There is no regular stage between Barre and Gilbertville, but some conveyance will be provided on Tuesday to get from there on the arrival of the 11.30 train from Springfield *via* Palmer and Ware.

☞ The department reports the corn crop the largest ever grown. The production of oats is apparently increased about three per cent. In barley the indications hardly favor as large a total, and the quality is below the average.

☞ The white sage of the Pacific coast is said to possess unequalled properties for fattening cattle and giving a peculiarly rich flavor to the meat thus fattened.

GROWTH OF FARMING.

ARTICLE NUMBER X.

For the subsequent discovery and use of mineral phosphates, we are indebted to the same source, the development and application of the views first advanced by Liebig. Immediately after, experiments were instituted, and with such satisfactory results, that manufactories were established in England, and the importation of bones from Germany and other countries became of great importance to commerce as well as to agriculture, while the earnest researches of scientific men soon discovered the most approved formulas for the manufacture of superphosphate of lime, the first being given by Prof. Johnston (Trans. High. Soc. 1845, pp. 91 and 96), another by Wm. Lawes (Jour. R. A. Soc. V. pp. 68—596). Thus the best methods of preparation were made known both by scientific and practical men.

All must admit the advantages of these discoveries, for though the farmer may be liable to be deceived in the purchase of a particular kind of phosphate, yet there is no longer any doubt of its exceeding value as a fertilizer when properly made, while its introduction rendered substances previously of little worth, easily and quickly available for the nourishment of plants, and hence very valuable.

Guano also claims our special attention. This substance has come into use entirely within the last thirty years, or since 1840; for though it was first brought to public notice by Baron Humboldt and by Sir H. Davy, as already stated, yet it was not till that year that it was used at all in England. Twenty casks were then imported for experiment, and so satisfactory were the results, that the importation to England alone increased to nearly two thousand tons in 1841, and in 1845 to over two hundred thousand tons, the English trade in that year employing six hundred and seventy-nine vessels. Since then the business has become of large commercial and agricultural importance in all parts of the civilized world. The means of detecting an inferior article, or of discovering adulterations of the true Peruvian guano, have become well known to chemists, and are accessible to every farmer who will take the trouble to apply them. They are from time to time recommended in the agricultural journals.

In speaking of the benefits conferred on agriculture by chemistry, we should refer also to nitrate of soda, which was first recommended about the year 1831, and of which many tons are annually imported into England and applied to the soil; to the application of mineral phosphates instead of bones, which Liebig's explanation of the reasons why bones were valuable as a manure, first suggested; to the habit now so prevalent, of preserving and applying liquid manures, which has grown up chiefly in consequence of the facts disclosed by the analyses of various substances known under this name; to the recently introduced and extensive manufacture of blood manures, and to the innumerable other substances manufactured and sold to be used on the land, of which some have proved to be really valuable, while others are of doubtful utility.

Not the least important of the more recent investigations of chemistry are those of Prof. Way, which show that all fertile soils possess the power of absorbing and retaining alkaline substances, as potash and ammonia, from solution in water by means of a class of double silicates of alumina and lime or soda. These investigations are among the most interesting and valuable contributions recently made to the science of agriculture. Chemistry has also improved our farm economy, by offering suggestions in regard to the relations of different kinds of food to the animal wants, and in regard to the effect of more complete shelter from the cold, and of temperature in general, as to the quantity of food necessary. Comparatively recent investigations lead to the conclusion that certain substances in plants are absolutely identical with the flesh and blood of animals, that is, that some vegetable substances actually contain the materials of the animal body ready formed, differing indeed, in outward appearance, but literally the same in composition, and the analysis of plants pretty accurately indicates their relative nutritive qualities, as compared with plants of the same general family, as vegetables with vegetables, grains with other kinds of grain, etc.

Chemists can now determine the nitrogenous substances in plants, which are tolerably uniform in their combinations with great certainty, and these are known to form the tissues of the body; while the non-nitrogenous compounds, such as starch, sugar, gum, etc., which can be determined with almost equal ease, go to promote the respiration and heat of the animal system. Other and still more recent investigations indicate the importance of a variety of food, so as to secure a proper proportion of the albuminous and the farinaceous elements, and that plants richest in nitrogen are not, necessarily, on that account alone, the most valuable or best adapted to produce that part of the body which is identical with them in composition.

The value of many substances as food has been determined with a considerable degree of certainty; among them are the linseed and other oil cakes, and especially cotton seed cake. Yet in the light of all these and many other facts of equal importance, there are, probably always will be, some who assert that chemical science and the rules which it lays down, can confer no benefit on agriculture. Mere abstract principles are of no special value except in a strictly scientific point of view. The acquisition by farmers of the habit of applying scientific truths is slow and gradual, undoubtedly, and must be the work of time. But the fact that a true principle is not immediately applied to practice, does not prove that it will produce no practical good effect. It may be ages before a new doctrine exerts its proper influence, yet, if really true, it will sooner or later become known to those whose interests it most nearly concerns. First they will hear it, then understand it, and in the end they will reduce it to practice, and they and the whole world will profit by it.

Accordingly, an impartial survey will show that the actual production of the means of supporting life has largely increased, as the true principles of cultivation have become better known and understood. The average yield per acre of some of the cultivated grains, as wheat, for instance, has nearly quadrupled in countries where these principles have gained the strongest hold, even within the memory of men still living, and this increase is not merely proportionate to the greater number of producers, or the additional acres brought under tillage, but an absolute increase per acre. Should not this be ascribed to increased facilities, and a better knowledge of the modes of production? The same fact is manifest amongst us every day; the most skilful and intelligent cultivators other things being equal, reaping the largest and most profitable crops.

The Stable.

HOW TO FATTEN A HORSE.

To fatten a horse that has fallen off in flesh is sometimes a tedious business—indeed, the work of months. The following suggestions to accomplish it, however, though without paternity, looks to us as wise and to the purpose: Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay and still continue thin and poor; the food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual food has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oatmeal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of barley, one of oats and another bushel of Indian corn and let it be ground into a fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his food. Or the meal, or the barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may first be procured and one-fourth part of oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut food. Feed two or three quarts of the mixture two or three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding. Three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. Avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick his manger for more.— *Germantown Telegraph.*

LINSEED TEA FOR SICK HORSES.

According to the *American Veterinary Journal*, this is not only a valuable restorative, but is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates them; tranquilizes the irritable states of the parts, and favors healthy action. The editor says we have prescribed linseed tea in large quantities during the half-dozen years of laboring under the pulmonic influenza; they seem to derive much benefit from it, and generally drank it with avidity. Aside from the benefit we derive from the action of mucilage and oil, which the seed contains, its nutritive elements are of some account, especially when given to animals laboring under soreness in the organs of digestion, which incapacitate them from swallowing more solid food. In the event of an animal becoming prostrated by inability to masticate or swallow more food, linseed tea may be resorted to, and in case of irritable cough the addition of a little honey makes it still more useful. In the latter form it may be given to animals laboring under any disease of the urinary apparatus, more especially of the kidneys. The linseed tea is prepared as follows: Put a couple of handfulls of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it. Cover it up a short time, then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit fo use.

HOW MUCH WORK A HORSE CAN DO.

At a meeting of the British Association at Dublin, Mr. Charles Bianconi, of Canpel, read a paper relative to his extensive car establishment, after which a gentleman stated that at Pickford's, the great English carriers, they could not work a horse more than ten miles a day, and wished to hear Mr. Bianconi's opinion on the subject. Mr. B. stated that he found by experience, he could better work a horse eight miles a day for six days in the week, than six miles a day for seven days. By resting on Sunday, he effected a saving of twelve per cent. Mr. Bianconi's opinion on this point is of the highest importance, for he has over nine hundred horses working sixty-seven conveyances, which daily travel 4,244 miles. It is also the result of forty-three years' experience.— *Scientific American.*

Stock Department.

OIL MEAL FOR COWS AND CALVES.

When cows are in profit, a little extra feed, in the shape of oil meal, will be amply repaid in the yield of milk and butter. It must not be supposed that because a cow is on pasture there is no longer any need for stimulating food. The fact is that with an ample supply of grass, the appetite of the cow for the meal is quite as vigorous as during the winter, when she was fed on hay. Cows may be very profitably fed with a quart each of oil meal morning and night. They will lick it up from a trough, if it is made sufficiently large, without waste. When cows are not tied up at night, a good plan of feeding them is to have a square box for each cow, large enough for her to put her nose in easily, and six inches deep. Put the allowance of meal in these boxes. They may be scattered about the yard, at such a distance as will give each animal an opportunity to eat without being driven away by others.

Calves will soon show, in their improved appearance and healthy growth, that oil meal is good for them also. A small handful given them in their pasture daily will push them forward rapidly. It is well to use a small tin pan to feed them with, and a few minutes spent with the young stock daily, is not only an agreeable occupation, but highly profitable; for the more regularly the owner's attention is given to his cattle, the sooner he will perceive any thing wrong, and be able at once to remedy it, and a daily visit is seldom made unless there is some express purpose in it. Let the purpose then be to give them extra feed, and a double benefit will result.— *Hearth and Home.*

SHOEING OXEN FOR USE ON PAVEMENTS.—The great hindrance to the use of oxen on pavements, says the *Boston Herald*, seems to be that they soon become footsore. Mr. P. P. Sibley of Rowe thinks that this difficulty can be obviated, and recommends the following as the result of twenty-four years' experience at blacksmithing: "In the first place turn the shoe as usual, only a little thicker at the toe, then weld together, and put a calk on the toe about one inch long at one-quarter inch high; heel calk the same. In setting care should be taken to keep each claw in its natural position, that is, spreading them as the ox would usually stand, and also fit the shoe well. Put six nails in each half of the shoe. I have always used the Vulcan No. 6 nail. I have shod cattle in this way that were driven through a river twenty times a day, and did not lose a shoe for seven days, when if shod the common way they would soon become lame."

☞ If well seasoned fence posts be covered with a good coating of boiled linseed oil and powdered charcoal, mixed to the consistency of paint, they will outlast the longest lived.

The Dairy.

MILCH COWS.

The extreme sensitiveness of the mammary functions in cows to the influence of cold, fatigue, excitement, unpleasant odors, etc., is indeed surprising. We have been greatly interested in observing the effects of cold upon the milk secretions as seen in the herd of cows upon the farm. During the past summer, in the hot days of July and August, the animals resorted to the lake to drink, and after slaking their thirst, they would wade into the water and remain sometimes an hour or two with the legs half immersed. This habit, it was found, invariably diminished the flow of milk at night, and in order to learn the extent of the diminution careful observations were made. It was ascertained that standing in the water an hour diminished the flow to the amount of eight or ten quarts in a herd of thirteen cows. The loss was so great that whenever they resorted to the water they were driven away to the pasture again at once. The nature of the water supply, and the conveniences of access, are most important points in the management of milch cows. A draught of ice cold water, taken by a cow in winter, cuts short the milk yield for the day from one to two pints. The influence of a cold current of air, and cold drinking water upon cows in milk, is not of a transient nature; it extends for a longer period than a day or a week. Many fine animals are ruined by careless exposures every year, and self-interest and feelings of humanity should prompt all cow owners to keep diligent watch over their welfare and comfort. The right man in charge of a herd of twenty cows, which have been badly managed, will in one month raise the lacteal products so that the increased cash returns will pay his wages. This a statement which has been verified more than once.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

The Poultry Interest.

DRESSING AND MARKETING TURKEYS.

Thousands of dollars are wasted by turkey raisers each year for lack of system and carefulness in dressing their fowls. A bird picked clean, and without a bruise, will generally sell for from two to five cents a pound more than one that lacks either of these recommendations. The plan practiced in New England, and one that generally secures a prompt sale in Eastern cities at considerable advance over the prices that are obtained in the markets of New York, is substantially as follows:

Never feed the morning of the day on which the turkeys are to be killed; and at an early hour drive them into some easily accessible stable. Gather your neighbors in the proportion of one man to about fifteen birds, if your flock is large. Provide two or three pails of hot water, and a tub for the one, as you may need, and having set it under some shelter, place a row of chairs or stools in a circle round it. Now darken the doors of your stable, and quietly seize a bird, holding it so that, in its struggle to free itself from your grasp, it shall not hit its body or wings against any solid substance. Then with your left hand take fast hold of the legs and wings, drawing the latter backward, and placing the neck of the bird across a round stick, sever the head from the body with a sharp axe held in the right hand; then hold the bird at an angle from you, or, what is as well, press it firmly against the even ground, breast downward, so that there will be no possibility of its bruising itself while struggling.

As soon as the bird's struggles are ended, seize and pull out first the tail and larger wing feathers, up to the third wing-joint, counting from the body outward; then holding the bird on your knees, never allowing it to touch the tub, carefully and quickly take out the smaller feathers, being specially particular not to tear the skin, and always keeping in mind that the least disfiguration will injure the sale. When it is nearly picked, consign the bird to some less muscular person to take out the pin feathers. This can be easiest done with the point of a sharp pen-knife, pressing against the thumb with the feather between. In no case should the knife be used until every thing is removed that would offend the eye.

After the bird is cooled, lay it on a board covered with several thicknesses of woolen cloth, and while it is held on its back by an attendant, cut with a sharp penknife a circle about the size of a two-cent piece around the vent, through which aperture remove the horse distemper will be able to define its laws of movements with proximate accuracy. One law seems to be already legitimately deduced: The disease lasts about ten days, and is of a mild type. It has already spent its force in Canada. Horses attacked in Montreal on the 11th and 12th have recovered and are able to work. A Toronto paper says that the fatal cases have been very few, and these are ascribed to quack medicines and practice—not to the disease itself. The spread of the disease is not the result of contagion, but of atmospheric influences, however these may be governed or directed.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Oct. 26th.*

THE ICE HOUSE.

The long continued and intensely hot weather of this year has given many of our readers frequent and feeling admonitions that the comfort and luxury derived from a plentiful supply of ice, are cheap and almost necessary gratifications. No well appointed farm should be destitute of its ice house, any more than of its horse barn, or wood house. No elaborate or costly building is needed for this use; no large expense need be incurred in making the inclosure, or filling it with ice. On a pinch the farmer can do all the work himself, and need only buy the lumber, nails, and a few hinges. At any rate, without writing further of the matter of cost, it is safe to say that any farmer, even if he "owes a good deal," or his "taxes are hard to pay," can compass the cost of an ice house. He had better sell his best cow than do without the ice, for by the aid of the latter the profits of his dairy will be largely increased in hot weather. In the house the uses of ice are so various, that once introduced, it becomes a necessity. Some hints regarding construction, though old, may be of use to whose wishing to build. First, good drainage must be secured without giving the air access to the ice through the drain. If the soil is porous, or gravelly, no artificial drainage is required. It is not essential that the ice be stored underground, as it keeps quite as well above the surface. Double walls are not necessary, but in small houses are perhaps safest. The ice should be compactly packed and enclosed with packed sawdust, or tan bark, on all sides and on the top to the depth of at least twelve inches. This packing is the great preservative of the ice. Ventilation must be given from the top of the ice. With these principles in view it is easy for a novice to build an ice house. It is well to bear in mind that the larger the body of ice stored the better it will keep; no farm ice house should be less than twelve feet square on the inside, and eight feet high. As it is considerable work to haul ice from a distance, it is wise to procure it on or near the farm, by throwing a dam across a brook, or leading the water of a spring into a basin. A few square rods of ice will suffice to fill an ordinary house, and the depth of water need not be more than three feet. It is seasonable now to build ice houses, and we hope none of our readers, who, in the past summer, have vainly wished for a supply of ice, will neglect to provide for the future.— *Am. Rural Home.*

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

Prof. Chandler lately tested five hundred samples of the milk, sold by the middle men to consumers, and found four hundred and seventy diluted and adulterated with something to make the compound look like genuine milk. For their vile stuff, an advance of nine million dollars on the first cost of pure milk was realized last year; recent investigations into the milk business of New York showing that while consumers pay twelve million dollars a year for milk, the producers get only one-fourth of the money. These facts suggest the importance of farmers' dealing, so far as possible, directly with the people who consume the products of their land and labor. The denizens of the city are even more interested in this matter than the cultivators of the soil.

DON'T REST.

There is no such thing as rest for the farmer who would attain to full success. Admissible lulls in his physical labors may occur, but there are required mental labors enough to fill these up. Plans must be laid, and these "rests," as they are called, are the seasons in which to lay them. Thoroughly matured and well digested plans are over half the battle. No man should strike a blow until he knows exactly what he expects to do. The industrious farmer who has an object full in view at the beginning of the year, will be sure to have an *object to view* when the year closes.

☞ "Well wintered is half summered." To winter successfully this cold season, extra care and food must be given and the proper time to give this care is early in the winter, so that the stock may not require to be brought up to the surviving point in March. There is money in full feeding, and especially in good shelter, in wintering cattle.

☞ Let farmers who have swampy land, which produces only coarse grasses and weeds, remember that such land needs nothing but thorough underdraining to make it a mine of wealth.

The Sheepfold.

SHEEP ON A POOR FARM.

Some farmers of our acquaintance feel an antipathy to sheep for the reason that they "bite close." We consider this their chief recommendation; they can only bite close where the pasture is short, and the pasture is short only on a poor farm. A poor farm will necessarily be encumbered with briars, weeds and brush in the fence corners. Under such conditions, we would say to a farmer who has twenty dollars or upwards in cash (or credit for it, and then let him borrow the amount, if he has to pay one per cent a month for the use of it,) invest it in as many ewes, not older than three years, as you can get for that money. Put them this summer in such a field as we have described, and give them, in addition to what they can pick up, a pint of wheat bran and oatmeal daily, with free access to water and salt.

They will first "go for" the briars and clean them out; every portion of that field will be trodden over and over again, and the weeds will have no chance. Fold them on that field during winter, and carry to them feed sufficient to keep them thriving. Get the use of a good buck in season—Southdown would be preferable, and in the spring, if you have luck (that means if you give them proper attention and feed regularly), you will raise more lambs than you have ewes. The money will be more than doubled, and the wool and manure will pay for their feed and interest. In the spring you may put that field in corn with the certainty of getting fifty per cent. increase of crop.— *American Agriculturist.*

Miscellaneous.

NATURAL LAWS OF THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

The natural laws of epidemics are subjects of curious, interesting and profitable study. These laws are well defined. They have been most closely investigated in relation to the cholera. That disease, it is now conclusively settled, originates in Hindostan, and marches into Europe by two routes—one northerly, and one northwesterly. These tracks have been followed, with no material deviation, since cholera began to be scientifically observed. When the data of the horse disease now prevalent in Canada, New England and parts of the Middle and Western States come to be classified we have no doubt that the laws of its development, its mode of communication and rate of progress will be made plain. At present we are in want of facts and dates. But we can glean enough from our own files and exchanges to lay down the broad principles of natural law governing the troublesome malady. The horse disease first broke out at or near Toronto, Canada, about the 9th instant. The exact date of its appearance was not reported. From that point it appears to have spread in three directions. One route is to the northeast, taking Montreal in the course. In that city the epidemic manifested itself on the 11th instant—two days from Toronto, the distance between the two cities being 390 miles. A second route was southwesterly in the direction of Detroit, which was attacked about the 15th inst. From the first line the distemper may have been borne through upper New England to August and Portland, to Boston and other cities and towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. In its southwesterly course the disease up to this time seems to have been delayed at Detroit, although we hear of its appearance at Chicago, (where, according to one account, it originated independently before its appearance at Toronto, but did not spread much) and St. Louis; certainly, its ravages have not yet been serious in that portion of the country. The third route of the horse distemper is that which most interests us—the one via Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester and southeasterly to this city. Fortunately we have at hand the data to show distinctly the rate of progress of the disease. It broke out in Buffalo on the 16th of October, or seven days after the first manifestation at Toronto—a long interval in the communication compared to the swift rush of the disease from Buffalo through the length of the State. One day more, the 17th, brought the disease to Rochester, then to Syracuse, and then with a leap it fastened on New York city. It was first discovered in the stables of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company on the night of the 18th inst. Next day it was noticed in a livery stable on Twenty-seventh street, near Third Avenue; on Sunday, the 20th, it was at Hall's Head on the 21st and 22d of October. Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga and other important places in the eastern part of the State escaped, so far as our information goes. From this it would appear that the main course of the malady is in a southeasterly direction, and when all the facts arrive, and maps can be made, it may be possible to mark out a narrow breadth of route. Philadelphia, not as yet reported, is in line of movement, is unaffected up to this date, and the disease does not appear to have pushed far into New Jersey. One might say that, after scourging Long Island, it has run itself into the Atlantic; but we do not propose to crowd the hypothesis any further than the facts warrant. The breaking out of the disease throughout New England we attribute, as we have said, to its approach upon that region by a separate route, descending from Montreal. A glance at dates tends to prove this. The malady appeared in Boston on or about the 22d, in Springfield the next day and Providence the 24th. Had it been communicated by way of New York, Springfield would in all likelihood have been attacked before Boston. Another still more curious feature that the march of the disease is not northward or eastward from this city is its absence at important points on the Hudson River, and also at points near by in Connecticut. Our object in these remarks is not to make out a theory, but to direct the attention of observers to a classification of facts, so that when the horse distemper has run its course we may be

FOWLS.—In this age of fowls, we think we cannot do our friends a kinder act, than to tell them to feed their fowl with onions. As the manure of the hen house is the best for onions, so onions, chopped fine and mixed with Indian meal, is, occasionally, the best food for chickens. It should be given once or twice a week, and will prevent gapes, and all kinds of inflammation of the throat and eyes.

The Farm.

MAKING AND KEEPING CIDER.

Cider on the farm is a democratic drink, not so much used as it was forty years ago in New England, but more used now than it was a dozen or more years ago, when it was thought to be a forerunner of something worse, by initiating a taste for ardent spirits. Many people will condemn the use of cider as a beverage, with whom we shall not argue the question upon its merits, but will only say that those people who will drink cider should try to secure an article of the best quality; for, to our certain knowledge, there is a kind of cider made from good, honest apples but spoiled in handling which is not fit for any human stomach, except in the shape of vinegar, while we also aver that there may be cider which will give an agreeable flavor to the palate and sit nicely on an unperverted stomach.

The introduction of little portable cider mills has been a damage to the quality of the cider—not absolutely of necessity, but because the cider maker was tempted to press off his pomace as fast as it came from the mill. Cider making, like cheese making, is not entirely a mechanic process but partakes largely of the chemical, and there is a nicety of chemical ripening in the pomace of the cider maker as well as in the curds of the cheese maker.

Whatever mill is used for grinding the apples to secure good cider, the pomace should not be pressed out under six hours after grinding; by keeping the whole together in this way, the free juice acts upon the more fixed aroma of the pulp, seeds and skins, so that when it is pressed out, it takes the soul of the fruit—so to speak—along with it; whereas, if pressed as soon as ground, the juice is thin, watery and destitute of aroma and that peculiar fruity body which makes good cider such a luxury.

The cider once pressed out, should be stored in casks absolutely clean and free from taint of mustiness. Musty casks, if to be used at all, should have something more than a rinsing of cold water. Let them be thoroughly soaked and scalded, and then fumigated with brimstone. It is poor economy to put good cider in foul casks to be spoiled. Store the casks in the cellar, take out the bungs so the fermentation will work over and keep the casks filled so the fermented pomace will all go over and not settle as lees in the bottom to hasten a second fermentation and give you a premature hard cider. For

ture" just published, states, that under the most favorable conditions for churning, the whole of the butter is far from being extracted from the milk. Thus, one thousand parts of milk contain forty of butter; after churning some eleven parts of butter remain incapable to agglomerate by agitation. Milk when allowed to rest for twenty-four hours presents three layers; the uppermost, cream, the middle, serum, and the lowest and heaviest, caseine or curd. The quicker this latter forms, the less cream is "thrown up" because it sinks with the weightier curd. After twenty-four hours rest, Boussingault found in milk containing 3.62 per cent of butter, as much as 1.4 per cent in the skimmed milk. The farmer's wife who is ever, let it be remembered, less tenacious of routine than her husband, will note these essential points; it is the little streams that make the big rivers; it is by milk and butter, by the sundry products of the poultry yard, by a mass of nothings, the wife accumulates large sums, ever welcome on rent day. The phylloxera perplexes alike vineyard proprietors and entomologists but from opposite motives. Is the insect a cause or an effect, or, having originated by a simple effect, has it now become a direful cause? It was found on the vines long before 1867. It is proposed to sow, about the middle of October, the *Madia sativa*, between the vines, at the rate of eight pounds per acre; the plant quickly springs up, and attains the height of nearly two feet in April, shading the soil by its branches; in June it flowers and yields a glutinous exudation which catches the bug like bird lime, and emits at the same time a nephitic odor calculated to finish him. Some prefer to sow this plant around the field of vines, to form a sanitary hedge. Others recommend dusting the roots with orpiment (sulphuret of zinc) which proves so efficacious in Persia, as an insecticide powder. In fact there is no end of receipts—the cures only are wanting.

An agriculturist draws attention to his farm which was infested with thistles; he tried every means to extirpate them; weeding even failed. By laying the land down in lucerne, and cutting the forage as frequently as was profitable, the nuisance disappeared; thus a practical denial is given to *nemo me impune lacessit*.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1872.

The Ruins.—The burnt district of Boston covers over sixty acres of ground, all in one body and perhaps in general shape triangular. To the beholder from any point of view they present an almost boundless waste of blackened rubbish, with here and there a lofty portion of a wall standing. For days after the fire, the space covered by the ruins were guarded by police and military, who made a cordon around them and kept out all except those who had passes. Engines were playing for more than a week on here and there a pile of unconsumed combustibles, and cooling off safes. The guard employed about two regiments of soldiers until the first part of the week, when the whole control was given up to the police. It was an error to say that the city was under martial law, as the military were under the control of the civic authorities.

The first thing to be done was to pull down the portions of walls left standing, which occupied large gangs of men for several days. Then the streets were gradually cleared after a fashion, the rubbish with which they were filled being piled in heaps, and a rough passage way being gained over the broad thoroughfares that were. As these operations went on, larger and larger portions of the burnt district were made accessible, and the line of exclusion was each day drawn closer, the safety of the people being the primary object. It will be long yet before travel will be resumed through the obstructed streets, and for days Tremont street furnished the only practicable line of travel for teams and carriages to the north part of the city.

Soon the pile of bricks and stone and mortar will disappear, and already temporary buildings have began to be erected, to provide accommodations for business. A few weeks will see a countless number of these erections to be occupied again by our resolute and enterprising merchants. Plans of rebuilding permanently in many places are now in progress to be entered upon as soon as the city authorities shall decide on the much needed improvements in the streets of the city.

Quick Restoration.—What is done in rebuilding must be done quickly. The work of twenty-five years must be performed in two. Our merchants will be losing a large part of their business by all needless delay. The City Building Bonds will furnish immediate aid to all who require it, while those who can readily obtain facilities elsewhere for operations will suffer no delay. The calamity overtook us at an inopportune season, and six months delay will ensue on that account; but as soon as spring opens the debris will all have been cleared away, contracts will have been perfected, material will have been ordered, and building will drive on with lightning rapidity. Brick and marble will probably form the substantial part of the new edifices, and the roofs will be made as nearly fire proof as possible. The rebuilt district will be handsomer than its old occupants ever dreamed of before.

Laying Out the Streets.—The plans of the property holders will no doubt form the bill to be presented to the Legislature through the committee, and these contemplate wide streets and straight ones, in place of the narrow and tortuous ones which the very best of them were before. This project will save time as well as money, because it does not disturb the sewers, or the water or gas pipes. Wider streets will give more air and light to the occupants of the buildings, and thus prove a blessing. No doubt they will live all the longer for the improvement. The heaviest trade of Boston will thus be located in the handsomest quarter. Wide avenues are proposed at certain distances, for stopping fires and dividing the whole section properly. It will not be five years before the benefit by the fire will be clearly seen in this particular.

The New Buildings.—All the streets of the burnt district are to be widened, a few of them to a very large extent. Among them, it is proposed to widen Congress street, from State to Broad, to eighty or one hundred feet. Then to extend the New Post Office over the entire square, and make it front on Congress instead of Devonshire street. Also to erect a Merchants Exchange further along, on Congress street, and finally to build a new Court House near by. This would group a fine body of public buildings in the very heart of the business centre of Boston, all fire proof, taking up large areas of space, and drawing the city to them as the nucleus of the municipal life and activity. The people are waked up at last to worthy improvements. They mean to build a city now that shall be to commerce what old Rome was to Conquest.

Declining Outside Aid.—It is a matter of congratulation that the wishes of a few persons of influence were for once disregarded in respect to accepting the aid so generously proffered from our sister cities. It becomes no community, whatever its resources, to assume an attitude such as a refusal of practical sympathy would imply. None can say what will be our ability to help our unfortunate working class before the winter wears away. More than that, there is an arrogance in so positive an assertion of self-reliance, which forbids all future sympathy by cruelly wounding the one extending it. Let Boston be as strong and rich as she may, she never can lift herself above the level of our common humanity. It was prudent and wise not to repel the offers of help.

A Blessing in Disguise.—The more hopeful class of people feel sure that, in a very few years, Boston will regard its present affliction in the light of a real blessing. It is hard to think so while we are passing over the hot ploughshares of trial, but long sighted persons are very sure that they do not overstate the reality. When the city appears in her new dress, that will by no means be all of the benefit. Architectural improvement goes a great way, but it is not everything. The better and greater thing is what it includes and represents, and that is the spirit of the people. This event will split staid old conservatism all to pieces. A larger, and more energetic, more buoyant spirit is to supersede the former one. Boston will have to surrender itself to such a spirit, if it would hold its own and advance as a rival with New York. When we fairly come out of this, we shall find ourselves new all over. Boston will be wholly young in spirit again.

Mutual Assistance.—It is by free mutual offers of help that Boston is to recover most speedily from this blow, and that is the universal feeling. Every body seems to be ready to stand by his neighbor, to encourage him. There is no disposition shown to take an unfair advantage where it might be done. People manifest the most careful consideration for those who are indebted to them, expecting the same treatment for themselves. All are generously rallying around this central sentiment, believing in its efficacy to carry us triumphantly through. Those at a distance who are owing anything in Boston are most thoughtfully remitting their dues, and distant debtors are not disposed to wait until their notes fall due, but take them up instantly. The patrons of the *Ploughman* are showing a truly personal friendship for it, and are resolved that it shall not be crippled or hurt in any of its facilities for usefulness.

As to Ourselves.—A word or two in relation to the *Ploughman* may be acceptable to its widely scattered friends in this great emergency. It plucks up courage with the rest of this brave community, and summons all its reserved forces to the front to avert every possible effect of this commercial disaster. It will put forth increased strength of effort to meet the calamity, and rely on its friends, far and near, for the ready help that will enable it to triumph over all obstacles and interruptions. The friends of the *Ploughman* have now an opportunity to aid it such as is not often given to them. A general effort by individuals to increase the list of subscribers is the most effective method of proffering the assistance which will make our position staunch and strong. Although the fire did not reach this office, we are nevertheless bound up in the business fortunes of the community, and this is the hour for the friends of all to rally to their support.

General Cheerfulness.—It was worth while to have been a citizen of Boston through the late fiery trial, if but to witness and face the contagious influence of that courage and cheerfulness which have ruled the whole community. The disaster is a very heavy one, nothing less than taking one hundred and fifty millions, directly and indirectly, out of the commercial life of the city. But there is a large amount of capital remaining, and the merchants will go forward in the same path they have been treading with such success. Equal courage it would be a miracle to find any where on the face of the globe. The catastrophe has made a marvellous slacking up of business arrangements. The assorting of neighbors would form a most humorous business directory. The coming winter promises to be one of exceptional activity, though of a different style from what was anticipated.

LOSSES OF HARVARD.—Harvard University is found to be one of the heaviest losers by the fire. The property owned by the corporation, which was burned, consisted of several large and expensive stores on which their insurance will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and the expense of rebuilding will exceed three hundred thousand. The income from these stores is stated at $38,000, and the assessments on policies in mutual companies added to the expense of reinsurance will amount to several thousands more, making the whole amount of lost income and insurance expenses to be provided in some way, $50,000.

The President of Harvard, Mr. Eliot, has announced to the public this condition of things as bearing with peculiar hardship upon the management of the University, and asks its friends to contribute the sum of $250,000, to make good the losses to its capital and income. Harvard is supposed to be wealthy, and in one sense she is, having two millions of property, but most of its funds are devoted and limited to special purposes, and none of them can be touched to repair the deficit made by the loss of income from their stores, or to rebuild. The general fund of the college is small compared with its needs, and hence the necessity of careful economy in its management, and without the aid of a generous public the cause of education will suffer. Harvard never made an appeal to her sons in vain. They are scattered all over the country, and as many of them in this vicinity are common losers with her, it is to be hoped that the distant friends will respond to the appeal.

THE WEEK OF TRIAL.—A season of unusual excitement, the presidential election, the horse disease, the atrocious murders, for the time engrossing the whole community, has ulminated for Boston in the grand dissolving view of her magnificent business palaces, her marts of heavy trade, her piles of costly goods in one night consumed to ashes, and reduced to rubbish. For a week no one thought or talked of anything but the fire. The ruins were the centre of attraction to all citizens and visitors from a wide radius of country.

The courts adjourned, the great dry goods stores were closed, the brokers' board held no meetings, and but one topic engrossed men's minds. The newspapers even had no items of news but concerning the fire, and their editorials and correspondence referred to little else, while column after column and page after page was filled with notices of new business places of old firms. Prominent also before the public were the attractive cards of solvent insurance companies. Boston gave herself up for the moment to contemplation of her loss, but conspicuous above all was the unsubdued spirit which rises bravely above all misfortune, the resolution to retrieve the losses, the outburst of generous hearts and charitable impulses to aid those who had been the most unfortunate. Times like these bring out all the greatness of men's souls, and nobly has Boston maintained herself. Hope and courage are the predominant characteristics of her merchants, and our faith in the future of the city is in no way shaken.

THE OLD SOUTH.—This old and historic landmark narrowly escaped destruction by the fire. As it was the windows were cracked and the frames received a considerable scorching on the exposed side. Postmaster Burt immediately after the fire conceived the idea of transforming the building into a post office, which met with favorable consideration by the proprietors, and a lease was at once made to the United States for the purpose, and the time honored edifice has passed forever into secular uses. For the week it was used as barracks for the military, and on Sunday the last services were held in the church, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Manning and Rev. W. H. H. Murray holding divine service for the soldiers, which were very impressive.

OUR NEW POST OFFICE.—The mails, papers, and all movables were removed from the old post office in State Street, before the flames reached it, and Faneuil Hall was opened for the accommodation of the office. In a very short space of time the large number of delivery boxes and private boxes were replaced in Faneuil Hall, and everything was going on as usual, so far as the routine of business was concerned. Some of the arrangements were rather primitive; the boxes for the deposit of letters and newspapers were two flour barrels in a corner, behind a rough joist railing laid across some boxes. Postmaster Burt is entitled to the thanks of the community for the energy he has displayed in the emergency.

WESTERN LAND SALES.—The sales of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of October, 1872, were 20,657 acres, amounting to $92,879 at an average of $4.50 per acre. The total sales from July 28, 1869, to the present date, are 649,051 acres amounting to $2,757,308, at an average of $4.25 per acre. There were 140 purchasers in October, 1872; average to each 148 acres.

—The preparations for rebuilding the devastated district are making on a comprehensive scale. The feature about it is, that the thousand new buildings will have to go up pretty nearly all at once.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BURNED DISTRICT.

One good to come from the calamity is the favorable opportunity it presents to the city and to real estate owners, to improve, widen, straighten and extend streets at a comparatively small expense. One plan proposed which had some advocates, was for the city to take the whole of the district, and lay out a system of streets anew over it as if it had never been occupied. This plan has been considered by the committee on streets, and given up as not practicable, as involving immense expense and delay in working out and rebuilding. Moreover the best legal authority is to the effect that the Legislature cannot constitutionally confer on the city power to take the whole land under the right of eminent domain.

The real estate holders have had meetings to deliberate on the best plan of improvement, and a report made by a committee made some valuable suggestions, and the city committee has it likewise under consideration. The general idea is that the whole space between Milk, Water, Devonshire and Congress streets, now partially occupied by the new post office, should be taken as a central square, and perhaps a portion of it taken by the government to enlarge the post office. All the streets should then so far as possible be laid out anew and to converge generally toward the square. The plan meets with general approval. The main features of the plan proposed by the real estate owners' committee are as follows:

The widening of Washington street on the easterly side, to eighty feet, between Milk and Summer streets; of Summer street on the northerly side to fifty-five feet; of Broad street on the water side one hundred feet from Summer street to Atlantic avenue; of Milk, on the southerly side, to fifty feet; of Water to fifty feet; of Federal, on the easterly side, to seventy feet; of Congress, on the easterly side, to sixty feet, from Broad to Milk streets; and to eighty feet from Milk to State street; of Devonshire, on the easterly side, to sixty feet between Milk and Franklin; the straightening of Devonshire and Otis, between Franklin and Summer; the widening of Purchase street on the southerly side to fifty feet, between Federal and Pearl; the widening of High street to fifty feet between Congress and Pearl; the widening of Franklin street at its foot to fifty feet, and its extension to Pearl opposite Sturgis; the extension of Pearl and Milk to Congress; the extension and widening of Hawley street to forty feet; the widening of Arch on the westerly side to forty feet. The whole plan subject to modifications to be made hereafter.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The time that has elapsed since the fire has enabled the insurance companies concerned to investigate all their affairs and their losses. The whole amount of policies in the burnt district is $185,472,300, this $25,710,000 was in Massachusetts companies, $6,350,500 in New York, $2,770,500 in Pennsylvania, $2,932,800 in Connecticut, Maine $400,000, and smaller amounts in a few other states. Foreign companies lost $4,510,000. All the Boston companies except the American and Mercantile, including the mutual companies of the city will be unable to pay their losses in full. Several of them have already taken measures to have their affairs put into the hands of receivers.

The following is the latest report about the insurance companies: All the foreign companies will pay in full. All of the companies out of the State will pay in full with the following exceptions; Equitable, Providence, 60 per cent.; Humboldt, New York, 40 per cent.; International, New York, 75 per cent. All the Massachusetts mutual companies will pay in full except the Union, of Boston, which will pay 75 per cent. Of the Massachusetts joint stock companies the American and Mercantile Marine, of Boston, the First National, of Worcester, the Springfield, and the Traders' and Mechanics', of Lowell, will pay all; the Bay State, of Worcester, 75 per cent.; Boston, Boston, 70; Boylston, 56; City, 40; Eliot, 75; Exchange, 40; Faneuil Hall, 70; Firemen's, Boston, 35; Franklin, 25; Howard, 25; Lawrence, 50; Manufacturers', 90; Merchants', 50; Mutual Benefit, 35; National, 65; Neptune, 50; North American, 60; People's, Worcester, 90; Prescott, 50; Shoe and Leather, 25; Suffolk, 40; Tremont, 34; Washington, 95.

The Old Mechanics Mutual of Boston, has decided to take out a new charter, and it is supposed that their losses can be paid in full by calling in the premium notes and about thirty per cent of the legal liabilities of the policy holders. The Union Mutual and the Massachusetts Mutual will assess to the full amount to pay their losses. It will be seen by the legislative proceedings that the companies are petitioning for new charters.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ The *Atlantic Monthly* for December contains the Fight of a Man with a Railroad, by John A. Coleman; Common Ornament, by Chas. Akers; Forest Pictures, by Paul H. Hayne; A Comedy of Terrors, (Part XII.,) by James De Mille; An Inspired Lobbyist, by J. W. DeForest; Before the Wedding, by Marian Douglas; Jesuits' Mission of Onondaga in 1654, by Francis Parkman; Meeting of Jefferson and Hamilton, by James Parton; The Poet at the Breakfast Table, (Part XIII.,) by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Shaker, John by Mrs. E. B. Raffensperger; Recent Literature; Art; Music; Science; Politics.

☞ *Our Young Folks* for December contains A Chance for himself, (Conclusion,) J. T. Trowbridge; Papa's Thanksgiving Story, a Poem, by Rose Terry; Scenes in Siam; Our Little Women, by Miss E. Stuart Phelps; The Song of a Star, a Poem, by Edgar Fawcett; Nimrod the Monkey, by Nellie Eyster; A Tale about the Aurora, by N. A. Elliot; Green Salt, by Olive Thorne; Little Old Lady, a Poem, by George Cooper; with Pictures, Rebuses, Enigmas, Correspondence, etc.

☞ Peterson's *Ladies' Magazine*, published by Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia, presents a very handsome number for December, containing a handsome fashion plate, a beautiful slipper pattern, full size for working, and a great variety of choice reading matter. $2.00 a year.

☞ The December number of *The Galaxy*, published by Sheldon and Company, New York, presents a list of articles containing the names of many of our best known and accomplished writers of magazine fame. The many admirers of the *Galaxy* will welcome the first instalment of a new serial story by Colonel J. W. DeForest, the author of "Overland," "Kate Beaumont," etc. Colonel DeForest is adjudged by the best critics to be the most original, powerful and dramatic of our American novel writers, and his stories enjoy the exceptional distinction of pleasing all classes of readers. His new serial, which is called "The Wetherell Affair," will deal with a new theme and introduce characters near to the thoughts and experiences of our people.

☞ The October number of the *Westminster Review* is issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, New York, containing articles entitled, The Heroes of Hebrew History; Pindar; The Public Libraries; The Descent of Man; The Scotch Education Settlement of 1872; Free love, her Position and Prospects; The Aesthetics of Physicism; and short reviews of contempory literature. The same house have also reissued the *British Quarterly Review* for October, with articles entitled, The Goths at Ravenna; Immortality; Our Railway System; The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel; The Present Phase of Prehistoric Archæology; Sir Henry Lawrence; Contemporary Literature.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book* for December has some of the features of a Christmas number, but only a foretaste of the attractions to come next month. The fashion plates are everything adapted to the season, and must be of great assistance to the ladies in making their selections for winter garments. It is a brilliant number.

☞ *The Nursery* for December is out for the fascination and entertainment a hundred thousand children. The merit of the pictures is beyond all praise, and Mr. Shorey, the publisher, secures monthly the benedictions of thousands of parents. It is elegantly printed and illustrated, and its stories are always fresh and interesting. Great inducements are offered to subscribers for the coming year.

☞ Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, 733 Sansom street, Philadelphia, have published a large size lithograph entitled *Goat and Sheep*, from a picture in Moran's best style. It will be furnished for $15.00 a thousand, or fifty cents single or in chromo for $2.00 sent by mail postage prepaid.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—Dr. J. Healy's advertisement of his Medical Institute, 5 Montgomery Place appears in the *Ploughman*, and his style of treatment for Catarrh has attracted wide attention. His remedies are of a character peculiar to the Doctor, and he invites all to give him a fair trial on the most satisfactory terms. Thousands can testify as to the efficacy of his treatment and his peculiar remedies.

☞ It will be seen by their advertisement in our columns that the great music store of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, although exactly on the edge of the burnt district, entirely escaped injury. This is good news, as their books are used everywhere, and the musical and reading public would quickly miss them if the issue were delayed. It is also a periodical pleasure to read O. D. & Co's, rapidly shifting advertisements, which keep us well posted as to what is the standard music of the day.

☞ If the appetite has failed, it is restored; is digestion is painful and imperfect, it becomes easy and natural; if the liver is inactive it is regulated; if the nervous system is debilitated, it is strengthened by the use of Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters. Sold by all druggists.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

According to the proclamation of the Governor the Legislature met in extra session last Tuesday at twelve o'clock, and coming to order at once reported to the Governor that they were ready to receive any communication he desired to make. The Governor came in and delivered a message brief but to the point, in relation to the subject which called them together. His message was received with cheers.

Gov. Washburn's Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

When you left here last May you and I supposed that your work as legislators was finished. You had patiently and discreetly discharged your official functions, and there was before us a hopeful promise for the Commonwealth. I have called you together at this time with great reluctance—in consequence of what would have been deemed little less than an impossibility. The date at which the next General Court will constitutionally assemble is so near at hand that nothing but the most urgent necessity could have induced me to ask you to again take up the burden of legislative duty. Trusting that your knowledge of recent events will enable you to recognize the force of this necessity, I shall content myself with brief comment on the chief matters now demanding your consideration.

The fire which broke out in the heart of this city on the evening of the 9th inst., and in the course of that night and the following day laid some sixty acres of its finest business quarters in ruins, brought about a condition of things which summons us all to vigorous and courageous resolution. The loss of Boston is the loss of the Commonwealth. Our ties are such that this calamity affects even those of us who live in the remotest parts of the State; what your honorable bodies can do to mitigate its severity I doubt not you are ready to do with willing alacrity. The municipal government of the city and a large number of its most eminent business men think that a few measures of immediate legislation are necessary. While the aggregate loss by the fire is very great, those who have suffered are cheery and undaunted in spirit, and no pecuniary aid will be asked of the State. So far as I am informed, or can learn, the universal sentiment of those who reside or do business here, is, that they are abundantly able to meet the stress of the time from the resources now at their command, if they can have the assent of the State to such steps as require its sanction.

It is thought advisable that assurance of a loan for a term of years, at a moderate rate of interest, should be given to those who are unable to rebuild without assistance. This would place a highly meritorious class of persons beyond the reach of those who might be disposed to take advantage of their misfortunes. The mere fact that such a loan could be had would give them courage and confidence. Those whose manly energy and business talent so largely made the burnt district such a wonderful centre of commercial honor and enterprise, need receive every reasonable inducement to remain here and devote their powers and experience to the re-establishment of what was swept away by the flames. It is of the greatest importance that the waste places should be re-covered as soon as possible with stores and warehouses of the most substantial kind, fully adapted to the requirements of a large and widely extended trade. And a means to this end the city will ask authority to issue its bonds, having not less than ten years to run, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum in gold, or six per centum in currency. If the residents of Boston wish thus to use their municipal credit, I see no conclusive reason why the State should interpose an objection.

The distinction caused by the fire reduced a considerable number of the city insurance companies to a state of insolvency, and thus millions of dollars' worth of property, but lately well covered, are to-day without any insurance whatever. The owners of this property largely prefer protection by insurance companies to foreign offices. Several companies, under the direction of men in whose integrity and capacity the public have the entire confidence, are ready to organize at once, if charters can be obtained, with a paid-up capital sufficient for any emergency. It is desirable to keep this business within our own State as long as it may be practical, and as no general insurance law is on our statute books, there seems no alternative but to ask for special legislation. Should you still deem it best to leave the general matter for the consideration of your successors, I trust you will grant this special legislation with as little delay as is necessary, in order that business fairly and legitimately belonging here may not be driven abroad. The utmost caution ought to be exercised in granting new charters to old companies which by reasonable exercise of prudence have become insolvent. Most of the existing organizations have paid handsome dividends, and their stockholders should be required in this crisis to do their utmost to redeem the pledges they have given.

You will probably be asked to amend what is known as the building act, and also to give the city some additional authority with respect to changing the grade of the burnt district. Perhaps it may seem to you that the fire has so enforced its lesson relative to the construction of buildings, that every builder will hereafter, of his own motion, take all possible precautions in his work. This is undoubtedly true so far as regards many of them. But one careless or ignorant builder may neutralize the utmost foresight and vigilance of a dozen neighbors; and a well-guarded mandatory law is necessary, not only for their safety, but to protect him from the consequences of his own folly or wickedness. Nor is it desirable to have the streets within the territory ravaged by the fire broader and straighter than they now are, in accordance with the city authorities. Whether further legislation is necessary to this end, is a matter for careful examination. The city authorities should have all the power as to the streets and grades that they now have. If you find that what they now have is not sufficient, I cannot question that it will be wise to enlarge their powers in this direction. Framing your measures with thoughtful prudence and far-seeing liberality, the time is not distant when business blocks of greater elegance and more enduring solidity will rise from the ashes of what was but yesterday the pride of Boston.

Having thus called your attention to the matters which I understand will be submitted on behalf of the city for your consideration, it remains but to say that the State will require little or nothing more than that you make provi ion for paying the bill in ordered course. I am informed, at the request of His Honor, the Mayor of Boston, to aid in preserving order and protecting property. They performed the duty entrusted to them with commendable zeal, and reflect credit on the Commonwealth, and should be compensated for their arduous and faithful service as soon as their pay rolls are presented. Hasty legislation would be as improper now as at the regular session of your honorable bodies, and I am confident that you will judiciously weigh whatever action is submitted to you. Yet as the legislation desired is confined to a few simple propositions, it is believed you will be kept here but a very short time. May I venture to express the hope that you will common your deliberations to questions growing out of the calamity which has necessitated your coming together. I doubt not I shall have communications with you in such measures as you deem proper for the consideration and ablige our chief city to protect and rebuild itself.

The Governor then retired, and the House proceeded at once to business. Petitions were received from a number of Boston insurance companies, or rather from the officers of the broken companies, for new charters which were referred to committees.

An order was introduced and referred to the committee on Probate and Chancery to inquire into the expediency of permitting trustees and guardians to mortgage real estate, the reason being given that in many cases in the burnt district property is held by trustees and guardians who have no funds to rebuild. The House adjourned after a short session.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

A committee of citizens has been in session ever since the fire to hear and investigate all cases of immediate suffering on the part of those who were affected by the fire. The committee have reported that they have received a thousand applications from heads of families, representing about five thousand persons. The Committee find the number of mechanics and laboring classes who suffered by the late fire to be much larger than they expected, and at present there is an increase rather than any falling off in the number of applications. They estimate that when the cases already in hand shall have been investigated and passed upon, the sum of $30,000 will have been expended. How much longer these applications will continue remains to be seen, but it is evident the losers have been much under-estimated in the department of labor, and it seems certain that very large calls will continue to be made for assistance, and means larger than now appear available will be required to enable the Committee to continue the work as it is now being done.

Measures for collecting subscriptions have been adopted, and all in the city will have an opportunity to subscribe. The question of receiving aid from abroad has been much discussed by our citizens, and the gentlemen who advocated it, including the Mayor, have been much and in some quarters severely criticised for their course. After the subject had been fully discussed by such men as the Mayor, ex-Mayor Wightman, Nathan Matthews, ex-Gov. Claflin, Rev. Robert Laird Collyer, the resolution was unanimously adopted. The following remarks of Mayor Gaston give the whole thing in a nutshell.

The Mayor said he thought nearly all of them failed to appreciate the magnitude of the loss sustained by the fire, not only by the wealthy people, but by the poor. There are two forms of charity in this city, one of which was aid bestowed by the City Government in the usual channels, and the other was private charity which existed only to a limited extent, neither of which forms he believed the people of Boston wanted to resort to in order to relieve the sufferers. As aid would not be asked by those in need under these existing forms, the question was, should we dare interpose and refuse the aid so generously offered, and take the fearful responsibility of standing between charity and suffering because we are too proud to receive assistance. He was as proud as an person in Boston, but in an emergency of this kind, where thousands of people turned out of employment would soon need help, he knew no State or Municipal lines, but would thankfully receive the gifts so generously offered. If a fund could be raised here sufficient to meet the wants of sufferers this winter, who would never beg but must be sought out and cared for, then it would be perfectly proper to say to other cities "We thank you and shall not need your noble offers of assistance," but unless that fund could be guaranteed on the spot he did not believe it right under existing circumstances to reject those offers.

READ AND RUN.

— The Common Council favor the bill for loaning the city credit to those who would build on the burnt district. The Legislature, therefore, will find no good reason for refusing so good a measure.

— The Financial Chronicle gives it as its opinion that, as soon as men know where they are after the great fire, money will be plentiful and easy.

— There are dreadful reports of the prevalence of the epizootic among the poultry everywhere, and dismal views are taken of it by many people.

— The important problem with the city and the merchants is, to act so quickly that none of our trade shall have time to fly away elsewhere.

— The bustle of preparation for the assembling of Congress is now heard and seen on all sides in Washington.

— The American Institute of Architects recently assembled in Cincinnati, and discussed the manner of erecting the Mansard roof fireproof.

— State street block came very near being consumed by fire on Monday night, and another conflagration must then have ensued in that part of the city.

— Preaching and prayers were heard in the historic Old South Church for the last time on Sunday.

— Harvard College appeals to its sons over the Union for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in consequence of its severe losses by the fire.

— When the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad is completed to New York, through trains are to be run to Bangor, and eventually to Halifax.

— New York is moving for a Board of Engineers, who shall have full power to blow up buildings whenever in their judgment, such action promises to check a serious conflagration.

— Anywhere between fifteen and twenty per cent. dividends have been the standing luck of stockholders in certain insurance companies of the city for the past forty and fifty years.

— The death of Prof. Hadley, of Yale, removes the very best scholar in the country. He studied from the pure love of study.

— Though the Sears estate lost very largely in fine buildings by the fire, it still owns some of the most superb edifices in the city.

— Otis Norcross, an inestimable citizen, is the unanimous nominee for the next Mayor of Boston.

— The British journals are still grumbling over Emperor William's decision in the San Juan dispute. They actually insult the referee they consented to accept themselves.

— Every one believes that Boston is to take a bigger bound on the road to prosperity than she ever dreamed of.

— None of the more noted speeders have as yet fallen victims to the horse disease.

— Subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Fund are now in order.

— Some two hundred freedmen sailed from New York for Siberia, Africa, on Wednesday last.

— Salt Lake City claims that it has genuine diamonds in its vicinity, several having been brought in.

— Stage coaches are again running through Washington street.

— Mr. Winsor, Superintendent of the Public Library, is making a collection for the Library of all the papers that contain an account of the Fire, which will be a great curiosity a century hence.

— An auction sale of damaged goods was held on the Common, last Monday.

— Several temporary structures are already going up in the burnt district.

— The cases applying for relief, at the Relief Bureau, are some of them extremely touching.

— The citizens of Quincy have held a public meeting and passed resolutions eulogizing the public services of Charles Francis Adams, and cordially welcoming him home.

— The sacramental service of Trinity Church was stored in the vault of Shreve, Crump and Low, on the corner of Summer street, and found to be somewhat melted by the fire. Failing walls broke in the brick vault.

— Among the books and papers from the fire has been one of the most interesting features of the subsequent labors.

— Some kinds of business are greatly helped by the calamity of a week ago. It makes true the old saying about an "ill wind."

— Wool comes out of the ruins of the fire in better condition than was expected.

— Insurance losses are to be adjusted without the usual delay of sixty days, interest to be discounted.

— The Postmaster General will urge, in his forthcoming Report to Congress, the enlargement of the new Post Office in this city.

— There has been a perceptible shock of earthquake in Concord, and elsewhere in New Hampshire.

— The Governor's Message to the Legislature at its special session is in full accord with the feelings of our citizens.

— The safes opened in the ruins of the Great Fire reveal quite as many chances as life does outside of them.

— Russia is reported to have lost a population of eighty thousand by the cholera, this year.

— The President is at work preparing his Message,

— The present new Post Office is pronounced by the Postmaster General too restricted in its dimensions to answer the requirements of Boston as it is to be.

— The City Bonds, it is expected, will be taken abroad. Some twenty millions of dollars will thus be set afloat in the community, to keep it from stagnating.

— Fires appear to be prevailing at this time in all parts of the country, or else the telegraph does a more business in picking up fire items.

— The sewing women are being rapidly called back to employment by the firms for which they formerly worked.

— The fire has caused an immense increase of mail matter, while destroying the place of their regular reception and distribution.

— It has been remarked that, during a period of general excitement, there has never been seen so little drunkenness in Boston as at this time.

— All the cities of the country, far and near, are overhauling their fire apparatus.

— Hartford loses some three millions of insurance by the fire, and Bangor likewise loses heavily.

— King Amadeus, of Spain, and Prince Bismark, of Germany, are recovering from recent illness.

— The "Right" in the French Assembly propose a triumvirate for France. That means three to a throne.

— The Shoe and Leather trade are manifesting indomitable perseverance under the disaster and to them belongs the honor of having erected the first temporary building within the limits of the burnt district.

— Those who are disposed to sit down and grumble at minor troubles, should come and see how Boston men stand up under large ones.

— All the foreign insurance companies pay their loses in full.

— The Mansard roof is by no means to be discarded, but it will be made fire proof.

— The Union Freight Railway will be in full operation in a few days.

— Granite will have to give way to marble for large city edifices, and fortunately there is an inexhaustible quary of first class marble within eight miles of Boston, in the town of Stoneham,

— Mr. Seward's forthcoming book of Travels around the world will be honored with a fifty thousand edition to start off with.

— Grace Greenwood is so infatuated with Colorado that she has purchased a summer residence out there.

— A Government crisis is imminent in France.

— President Thiers has subscribed one thousand francs, or two hundred dollars, for the sufferers by the Boston fire.

— Coupons of the Union Pacific Railroad Bonds have been counterfeited, and cashed by New York brokers.

— The force of revenue assessors and collectors is being reduced according to law, and an entirely new system is talked of.

— The New York people have paused in their movement for relieving the needs of Boston, in view of certain expressions of refusal, and will not do anything until called upon direc ly.

— Eighty members of the London police force have been dismissed for insubordination, and the feeling is rapidly spreading throughout the entire department.

— The trial by jury is to be established as a system in Spain, by the 1st of December.

— The Mexican Border Commission will institute a thorough examination of the causes of the border troubles, during the coming summer, with a view to some kind of international action.

— The second day of December is set down as the day for the trial of Stokes, the assassin of Fisk.

— The horse disease is spreading through the Southern States.

DR. TU-SEE:—It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use, with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA, safe and sure. tf

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best hair-dressing.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Some of our Dover N. H. exchanges give to Mr. Isaac Felker, the credit of being the champion cider maker of New Hampshire. It is certainly a marvelous advance in our agricultural skill, and a genuine triumph of genius over matter that has brought out the Boomer & Boschert Press with which Mr. Felker, with a lad 12 years of age, is enabled to make his thirty barrels of cider per day. This is doing the work of at least six men. Corroborating the claim as set forth in Mr. Boomer's advertisement which appeared in our paper, and can be seen in some of our back numbers. Many of our readers were induced to buy, and in every instance have their most sanguine expectations been realized, and from all parties who have used them not only for cider but many other purposes, the universal verdict is that they are superior to any press ever before invented, and must in time supersed all others. In placing these presses before the public the Proprietors have very wisely avoided the almost universal error, of putting a price so high as to seriously prejudice the sale; on the other hand, their price for all styles of presses are less than any of the improved make, while the power obtained is from five to ten times that of any other, excepting the Hydraulic, and when compared with the latter, its cheapness and durability are points in its favor which must secure for it a preference. There are many parties in this city now using these presses who state that Hydraulic presses, besides being much more expensive, cost three times the sum they paid for those now in use of the Boomer & Boschert Press. We can but wish Mr. Boomer success believing that the interest of the whole farming community, has like Mr. Felkers, been substantially promoted by doing away with another relic of the past.

☞ The great popularity of the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce is owing, in part, to its adaptation to all Soups, Fish and Meats, making each and all more delicious to the taste. This is really the prince of superior flavors. For sale by all grocers.

Marine Items.

WHALERS.

At San Francisco 8th, barque Lagoda, Swift, NB. Fox Island, 250 bbls oil, 6000 lbs bone and 600 do ivory, lying off and on; Alaska, Fisher, NB, lying off and on.

A letter from Capt Howland, of barque John Carver, of NB, reports her at Tombez Oct 2d. (or Sept 23) having taken 226 bbls sp oil since leaving Talcahuano last spring, 1220 bbls sp oil all told—600 on board: was bound for Massafuero ground, and would touch at Talcahuano middle of March.

A letter from Capt Lewis, of barque Cornelia, of NB, reports her at Tombez Oct 3, with 300 bbls sp oil all told—200 on board, ready for Chili ground, and be at Talcahuano in April.

A letter from Cap. Campbell, of barque Actice, of NB, reports her in the Arctic Oct 5, having taken 700 bbls whalebone.

FISHERMEN.

Ar at Marblehead 16th, schr Lois, Craig, Grand Bank, 700 qtls fish.

Schrs J H Kennedy and George F Keene, of Bremen, from Grand Bank fishing season about $14,000. Three other schrs from the same port have stocked about

ALBANY MARKET.

—A buoyancy of feeling was manifested at the and the same feeling has characterized the mar- the close. Notwithstanding the increased supply usually had no bearing upon the market. Local anted cattle and so did Eastern men and few kers left, comparatively speaking, empty handed. eek's market has been a good one for both Buffa buyers. They have all made money, and the last over their success. We cannot quote any on premium cattle. At the same time there is advance of from ½c@¼c on the second grade there are some dealers, both buyers and sellers, to go in advance. But we reluctantly notice, and claims, at the same time we do not see the

IPTS—The following are the receipts of the week ads, taken from the books of the Central railroad

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs
.....	14	5	20
.....	50	—	20
.....	10	8	90
.....	39	9	90
.....	96	31	80
.....	112	28	60
.....	41	10	30
Total.....	362	91	415

lowing is a comparative statement of the receipts arket over the Central Railroad for the week ending to-day and previous, estimating cattle 17 head to sheep 200, and hogs 100.

	This week.	Last week.	Total since Jan. 1.
.....	6,188	4,080	289,307
.....	18,200	35,000	329,307
.....	41,500	38,800	616,000
.....	1,822,600		

ment our table of comparative value to correspond main ruling of the market this week :

	This week.	Last week.
.....	$7 25@8	$8 00@8 00
.....	7 00@7 87½	7 50@7 75
quality	6 50@6	6 25@7 25
quality	5 75@6 25	6 25@7 75
quality	4 50@5 12½	4 50@5 00
.....	3 25@4 25	4 50@5 00
Cows—The receipts are moderate and the demand ative. All good offerings have been quickly taken at y full prices. The range is $45@$70 for fair to good. d Fancy would command a higher price.
Veal Calves—There has been and still exists a ast moderately local trade demand for both. But few en taken for the East, and nothing of moment is ed as fair. We quote sheep, 5@5½c. Lambs

—Forty in the week the market drooped, but a n soon after took place with an active demand for y of the local trade and the East. We quote 5½@5¾c for choice lots, while are nominal at the

Journal

NEW YORK MARKET.

—Too tone of the market was firmer, and prices y sustained. Poor to prime native steers, sold at ½ lb., and a few Texans at 10c ₰ lb. to draw 56 the gross cut.

Sheep and Lambs—The demand was mainly for good which ruled firm at full prices, while common sheep were dull and a shade weaker. Poor to prime sold at 5c@c ₰ lb. and poorest to best sheep at 6@

—The change in the weather favored the market, feeling was a trifle better, but prices were not ma- advanced : live, 5¼@5¾c ; dressed, 8@9c.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle—Market dull and prices steady (about 300 ad at $5 00@7 62 per 100 lbs for common to ex- and calves were dull ; sales at $2 50@5 per head. are steady ; sales of fair to good at 5@6½c ₰ lb. Stock 2 50 to 3 50 per head. Lambs 7@8c ₰ lb. Hogs dy ; receipts 4000 head ; sales of corned at $6 75 per 100 lbs.

CHICAGO MARKET.

—The demand was slack throughout the wee ed and as the average quality of the stock was to acter to invite trade on shipping account, and a great measure confined to packing stock, sold and butcher's cattle. A large portion of the su ing the week were Texan steers and cows, the bu ad and Detroit, at $ 3 50@4 75 ; common to me were taken by packers and city butchers at $2 2a ere was a large demand for the best of the piece deemed horses in the city, and sales were made at 100 lbs. The supply exceeded the demand be wards the close of the week, and quite a numbe re sent forward to be used as working cattle. city butchers at $4 50a 5 00 ₰ 100 lbs. The num posed shipping steers were small, and yet so indif operators in that class of stock in handling it that of the best Drovers were sent East in first lands, few lots were taken at 6a6 50 ₰ 100 lbs. Cows and 5@6 75 for prime second class, and 4 50a5 00 ₰ common to good. Stockers were in active ; bullocks on sale, hence our quotations for such are nominal. Common to fair butchers' stock was in ate request, and for such prices were comparatively same range as on the preceding week.

—This was a very unsettled market during th and taking it as a whole, was very unsatisfactory. The receipts were light during the first half of k, and under good shipping demand, prices sen $4 40@4 65, the pens being cleared at the close. The supply exceeded the demand later in the and prices gradually weakened to $4 25@4 45 for pe ers, and $4 12½@4 30 for common to medium grade. operated to a moderate extent during the ast half, being stimulated by the scarcity of cattle ed, yet the bulk of the business was done by th ea Eastern markets. The demand at the close wa ensive, as both packers and shippers were in t , the pens were pretty well cleared of desirable d quotations given above.

—There was a good local demand during the wee receipts were only moderate, good to choice mutto were generally taken at $4 50@5 00 ; common were sold at $3@4 25. There but a few close ence the bulk of the sales were made at $4 50@5 mmon to good.—*Prairie Farmer.*

eported expressly for the Ploughman.

STON KITCHEN MARKET.

For the week ending Nov. 21 1872.

RETAIL PRICES.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c. *Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 40 & 51.*		Pork, Lard, &c. *Corrected by Hunt & Son, Nos. 29.*	
Steak, ₰ lb.	33@35	Fresh Pork, ₰ lb.	11@12
Steak	33 @35	Clear Salt Stripe...	9 @10
Steak	30 @25	Mixed Hams	10 @11
quality	25 @30	Single Ham	10½@11
s, &c	12 @16	Corned Shoulders..	9 @10
.....	14 @16	Smoked Hams	12 @13
Liver	10 @15	Smoked Shoulders.	9 @10
Tongue	20 @20	Smoked Bibs	9 @10
ral Pieces	20 @25	Lard, ₰ lb.—	
ed Beef	20 @25	Pigs' Feet	5@6
Tongue, salt..	20 @20	Lard	10@12½
ter, Cheese, &c. *Corrected by C. C. Chamberlain & Co., Nos. 79 & 81.*		Veal & Mutton. *Corrected by Hiscock & Son, Nos. 9 & 11.*	
..., new lamp..	35 @50	Veal, Leg	20 @12
quality	6 @30	Veal, Shoulder ...	10 @12
new 24 qual..	28 @ 6	Lamb, Spring, lb	17 @18
, Factory	16 @18	Mutton, Legs	10@12
, Factory	16 @18	Mutton, Shoulder	10@12
, Cape, doz....	40 @ 0		
, Eastern.....	28 @ 0		
Game, &c. *Corrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.*			
.....	20 @25	Partridges, pr.	1 00@1 25
₰ doz..3 00 @4 50		Pigeons, Stall fed	50 @ 0
.....	20 @25	Quail	75 @ 0
.....	20 @25	Wild Squabs, ₰ pair	50 @ 0
₰ lb	25 @ 0	Wild Squabs, ₰ pair	75 @ 0
.....	20 @25	Teal, ₰ pair....	50 @ 0
.....	20 @25	Snipe, ₰ pair....	50 @ 0
Ducks, pr.	2 00@3 00	Brant, ₰ pair....	50 @ 0
ose, ₰ lb.	20 @25	Venison	20@25
Fish, &c. *Corrected by Winker & Rich, Nos. 113 and 117.*			
₰ lb	25 @ 0	Mackerel, Spanish, ₰ lb	8 @ 0
Fish	8 @12	Oysters, ₰ quart..	40 @ 0
.....	10 @ 0	Salmon, fresh	25 @ 0
fresh, lb.	8 @ 0	Salmon, Pickled	20 @ 0
.....	12 @15	Salmon, new, Smoked	25 @ 0
₰ lb	12 @15	Sardines, ₰ gallon	8 @ 0
.....	8 @12	Shrimps, ₰ doz..	17 @ 0
.....	12 @15	Pickerel	12 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Quohaugs, solid, ₰ doz	50 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Salmon, fresh ..	25 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Salmon, Pickled	20 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Salmon, new, Smoked	25 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Scallops, ₰ qt..	75 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Smelts, lb.....	8 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Sword Fish	12 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Tautogs	8 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Tongues and Sounds	25 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	White Perch	8 @ 0
.....	10 @ 25		
Fruit and Vegetables. *Corrected by Hiland, Smith & Co., Nos. 97 and 99.*			
FRUIT.		VEGETABLES.	
₰ lb.	25 @ 50	Beets, peck	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Beans, white, ₰ peck.....	10 @15
₰ lb	8@ 0	Beans, sh'd, ₰ pk.	10 @15
₰ lb	8@ 0	Cabbage, h'd ...	8 @12
₰ lb	8@ 0	Carrots, ₰ bush	25 @30
₰ lb	8@ 0	Cauliflowers	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Corn, Green, dz	20 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Cucumbers	10 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Green Herbs in	10 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Lettuce, ₰ bd.	5 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Onions, pickled, ₰ gal	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Onions, peck..	50 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Pickles, ₰ doz	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Pickles, Martinoes, ₰ gal.	50 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Potatoes, ₰ bush	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Potatoes, sweet, ₰ bush	50 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Watermelons	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Canteloupe	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Squashes, Marrow, ₰ bush	50 @1 00
₰ lb	8@ 0	Squashes, Hubbard, ₰ lb.	50 @ 1
₰ lb	8@ 0	Turnips, new, ₰ bush, ...	50 @ 1
₰ lb	8@ 0	Tomatoes, new, ₰ bush, ...	25 @ 50
₰ lb	8@ 0	Tomatoes, can..	@
₰ lb	8@ 0		
₰ lb	8@ 0		

WHOLESALE PRICES.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef. *Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 40 & 51.*		Pork, Lard, &c. *Corrected by Hunt & Son, Nos. 29.*	
.....	16 @18	Pork, Boston ex. clear, bbl	00 @ 0
.....	16 @18	Boston No. 1	00 @ 0
bbl. ...	16 @18	Boston No. 2	00 @ 0
bbls.	00 @34	Thick ex. clear	00 @ 0
		Ohio clear	15 @16
		Ohio mess....	11 @12
		Ohio prime..	11 @12
		Lard, ₰ lb.—	9 @
		Hams, Boston	10 @
		₰ lb.....	9@
		Hogs, whole	5@
Corrected by C. C. Chamberlain & Co., No. 79 & 81.		*Corrected by Hiscock & Son, No. 9 & 11.*	
..., new lamp..	35 @50	Veal, Leg	20 @12
quality	6 @30	Veal, Shoulder ...	10 @12
new 24 qual..	28 @ 6	Lamb, Spring, lb	17 @18
, Factory	16 @18	Mutton, Legs	10@12
, Factory	16 @18	Mutton, Shoulder	10@12
, Cape, doz....	40 @ 0		
, Eastern.....	28 @ 0		
Game, &c. *Corrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.*			
.....	20 @25	Partridges, pr.	1 00@1 25
₰ doz..3 00 @4 50		Pigeons, Stall fed	50 @ 0
.....	20 @25	Quail	75 @ 0
.....	20 @25	Wild Squabs, ₰ pair	50 @ 0
₰ lb	25 @ 0	Wild Squabs, ₰ pair	75 @ 0
.....	20 @25	Teal, ₰ pair....	50 @ 0
.....	20 @25	Snipe, ₰ pair....	50 @ 0
Ducks, pr.	2 00@3 00	Brant, ₰ pair....	50 @ 0
ose, ₰ lb.	20 @25	Venison	20@25
Fish, &c. *Corrected by Winker & Rich, Nos. 113 and 117.*			
₰ lb	25 @ 0	Mackerel, Spanish, ₰ lb	8 @ 0
Fish	8 @12	Oysters, ₰ quart..	40 @ 0
.....	10 @ 0	Salmon, fresh	25 @ 0
fresh, lb.	8 @ 0	Salmon, Pickled	20 @ 0
.....	12 @15	Salmon, new, Smoked	25 @ 0
₰ lb	12 @15	Sardines, ₰ gallon	8 @ 0
.....	8 @12	Shrimps, ₰ doz..	17 @ 0
.....	12 @15	Pickerel	12 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Quohaugs, solid, ₰ doz	50 @ 0
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.....	8 @ 0	Salmon, new, Smoked	25 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Scallops, ₰ qt..	75 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Smelts, lb.....	8 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Sword Fish	12 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Tautogs	8 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	Tongues and Sounds	25 @ 0
.....	8 @ 0	White Perch	8 @ 0
.....	10 @ 25		
Fruit and Vegetables. *Corrected by Hiland, Smith & Co., Nos. 97 and 99.*			
FRUIT.		VEGETABLES.	
₰ lb.	25 @ 50	Beets, peck	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Beans, white, ₰ peck.....	10 @15
₰ lb	8@ 0	Beans, sh'd, ₰ pk.	10 @15
₰ lb	8@ 0	Cabbage, h'd ...	8 @12
₰ lb	8@ 0	Carrots, ₰ bush	25 @30
₰ lb	8@ 0	Cauliflowers	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Corn, Green, dz	20 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Cucumbers	10 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Green Herbs in	10 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Lettuce, ₰ bd.	5 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Onions, pickled, ₰ gal	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Onions, peck..	50 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Pickles, ₰ doz	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Pickles, Martinoes, ₰ gal.	50 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Potatoes, ₰ bush	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Potatoes, sweet, ₰ bush	50 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Watermelons	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Canteloupe	25 @
₰ lb	8@ 0	Squashes, Marrow, ₰ bush	50 @1 00
₰ lb	8@ 0	Squashes, Hubbard, ₰ lb.	50 @ 1
₰ lb	8@ 0	Turnips, new, ₰ bush, ...	50 @ 1
₰ lb	8@ 0	Tomatoes, new, ₰ bush, ...	25 @ 50
₰ lb	8@ 0	Tomatoes, can..	@
₰ lb	8@ 0		
₰ lb	8@ 0		

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL.

ountry Hay, old, per ton	22 00@
ountry Hay, new, per ton.....	22 00@
it Hay, per ton.....	1 20@
ne, per hundred.....	1 00@

WHOLESALE.

Hay, choice.....	27 00@
Hay, new.....	24 00@
straw.....	25 00@

SEED MARKET.

Corrected by J. Breck & Son, 51 & 52 North Market St.

rley, ₰ bush.	1 20@1 50	Hungarian Grass ₰ bush.....	2 00@2 50
uckwheat, ₰ bsl	2 25@3 00	Millet, ₰ bush..	4 00@5 00
lover, White Dutch.....	45@ 50	Red Top, ₰ bush	4 00@4 50
lover, Red, ₰ lb	11 @ 12	R. I. Bent Grass ₰ bush.....	60
ax Seed.....	4 00@4 50	Winter Rye, ₰ bush.....	1 00@1
ed Meadow, ₰ bush	2 00@2 50	Wheat, Spring, ₰ bush.....	2 00@
avis Grass, ₰ bush	2 75@3 00	Orchard Grass, ₰ bush.....	2
alike Clover	45@		

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT THIERS TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The message of President Thiers was received by the National Assembly today. The message begins with thanks to God for the progress of the work of reparation and general prosperity of the country. Referring to the extraordinary success of the last loan asked by the Government, it says that the whole available capital of the commercial world was offered France. Half the loan has been realized in three months. Germany has been paid $30,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, and she will receive 200,000,000 francs more in December. The budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the past fiscal year, but the estimates show that the equilibrium of expenditure and reserve will be restored in 1873, and that a surplus may be looked for in 1874. Allusion is made to the disasters of the late war, the cruel dismemberment of the country, the frightful burden it had to bear and the establishment of the Republic. All these things suddenly bursting on a surprised and disheartened country might have resulted in an irreparable disaster if order had not been maintained. A forcible appeal is made to theoretical Republicans not to spare even excessive sacrifices for order in their own interests. Events have given them the Republic. The Republic exists as the legal Government. An attempt at any difference from the government would lead to a most terrible revolution. The President deprecates the formal proclamation of the Republic by the Assembly. The better policy would be to impress on the institutions of the country the features of conservative republicanism. The Republic must be conservative, otherwise it cannot exist. The absolute need of Fusion is repeated, for mere magic lies through a few days of agitation, but after frightening others it fears itself and fails into the arms of an old adventurer. Travelling the road through anarchy to despotism and despotism to anarchy. The slightest fault is sufficient to wreck the Republic.—France orderly and strong inspires confidence in foreign powers, who desire, above all, a just equilibrium. France, if she chooses, may become surrounded by trusting and useful friends. To the Assembly is left the initiation of constitutional measures; the decisive moment has arrived for the work. The President promises deference, cooperation and devotion. He concludes by invoking God to bless the works of the Assembly and render complete and durable a consummation, which has not been attained since the commencement of the century.

It is thought that the President's message will lead to an early dissolution of the Assembly.

A CRISIS IN GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS—STRONG OPPOSITION TO THIERS.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The affairs of the French Government are again threatened, and likely to become complicated by the opposition party in the Assembly. The Monarchist party have become considerably excited over the annual address of President Thiers. A combined movement on the part of the members opposed to the present policy of the Administration has developed, for the adoption of an address to be presented in opposition to the message of Thiers, declaring that France is not republican in its present form of government. The movement has developed considerable strength. A meeting of the Republicans of the Assembly belonging to the Right Wing and Right Centre was held to-night. A coalition of the Conservative faction was agreed to, and a resolution was adopted declaring that while they recognized the impossibility of the restoration of monarchy, they hold that the issue lies between the Conservatives and Radicals, demanding pledges from the President that he will adhere to a strictly Conservative line of policy, and warning him that he can no longer have their support should he refuse to give the assurances required.

THE BOSTON CALAMITY—AID FOR THE SUFFERERS FROM LONDON.

London, Nov. 14.—At a meeting yesterday in the town of Boston, Lincolnshire, it was resolved to aid the Boston fire sufferers in its American namesake, and subscriptions for that object are now being secured. Measures for the relief of the sufferers are also being taken in London. It is first suggested that all subscriptions should be placed in the hands of Mr. Moran, American Charge d'Affairs, for Boston, but the merchants have expressed a desire to remit direct to that city the amounts they subscribe. Several banking firms have already instructed their American agents to contribute to the relief of sufferers. The Common Council has voted a resolution to be sent of the conflagration and sympathy for the whole American people, under what can be no less than a national calamity.

TERRIBLE GALE—MANY LIVES LOST.

The heavy gales on the British coast last night were very destructive to life and shipping. Reports of the wreck of many vessels are already received. Fifty lives are known to be lost, and it is feared that this number will be increased by additional disasters. The gale was also very severe on the Prussian coast. At Stralsund twelve vessels were sunk, the town was inundated, and in the height of the storm a fire broke out among the warehouses, and after destroying several large buildings was extinguished. The inundation extends along the entire coast. Details of the storm and disasters have not yet come to hand, but the damage done on sea and shore must be immense.

COAL MINE INUNDATED.

The Pentail coal mine in Staffordshire was suddenly inundated to-day while the men were at work. Eleven miners were rescued, but twenty-two remain in the mine and there is little hope that they will be saved.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE BISMARK.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—Bismark is ill, and one of his physic ans from this city has gone to Varien to attend him.

THE COUNTRY REFORM BILL.

Official journals continue to intimate that the Emperor will secure a majority in the Upper House of the Diet by appointing a sufficient number of life peers, if necessary, to carry the Country Reform bill.

SEVERE RAIN AND SNOW STORM.

Hamburg, Nov. 14.—A severe rain and snow storm, accompanied by a heavy gale, has prevailed in this section of Germany for several days. The telegraph wires are prostrated in all directions of the country, and at Lubeck the Custom House and many warehouses were submerged.

THE RUMORED CONSPIRACY AT CADIZ.

Madrid, Nov. 14.—King Amadeus is confined to the palace by illness. The Epoca to-day calls the attention of the people to the fact that while the gravity of the situation at the Government arsenal near Cadiz, where a recent letter stated that a conspiracy was discovered. The Epoca yet fears serious trouble among the troops engaged there, and urges the Government to take precautions for the instant suppression of any disloyal sentiment. It is feared there is an understanding between the men in the arsenal and the disaffected parties in Cadez.

REFORM IN THE JURY SYSTEM.

Paris, Nov. 15.—The Assembly to-day adopted, 175 to 145, the bill for the reform of the French Jury system.

THE TERRIBLE GALE—GREAT SUFFERING AND LOSS OF LIFE.

London, Nov. 16.—A despatch from Stralsund of to-day's date reports that eighty vessels were totally wrecked in the late gales. The town is considerably damaged by inundation. The fishermen on the islands of Zingst, Dars and Hiddensoe lost all their fishing smacks and apparatus.—Their houses and cotters were heavily damaged by the high water. Nearly all the cattle on the islands were drowned. The wells were flooded from the sea, and the inhabitants are suffering greatly for the want of fresh water, food and shelter. The Government has despatched steamers laden with supplies to their relief. The island of Rugen has also felt the disaster heavily. Many of its fishing boats have been destroyed, and the fields near the coast line are flooded. The loss of life, both on the islands and the mainland, is very great.

BISMARK'S HEALTH.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The departure of a physician from Varrin to attend Prince Besmarck, created grave apprehensions in this city as to the condition of the Premier. All fears however, were dispelled by the reception of despatches stating that the Prince is progressing toward recovery.

OBSTRUCTING EMIGRATION.

The Government has issued a ministerial decree signed by Styenpiltz, Minister of Commerce, commanding German railway companies to discontinue the practice of transporting emigrants unless full rates are paid for person and baggage. Hitherto railway companies have carried emigrants from the interior to the seaboard at very low rates, and their baggage free, encouraging emigration. The decree is arbitrary, and obstructs emigration by increasing the difficulties in reaching the seaboard.

FEARFUL STORM—MILES OF COUNTRY INUNDATED —MARINE DISASTERS.

Copenhagen, Nov. 16.—The storm which raged in the north of Europe on Wednesday and Thursday was very disastrous throughout Denmark and on the coast. The wind blew a hurricane, and rain and snow fell incessantly. The streams rose to an unusual height, overflowing their banks, and inundating the country for miles around. Great damage was done to the seaport towns, and numerous marine disasters occurred. Reports of the loss of twenty-four ships have already been received. Half of the town of Praesto, on the island of Seeland, in the Baltic, was laid waste by the force of the wind. The small island of Bolone was wholly submerged by water, and every inhabitant was drowned.

MORE ABOUT THE HURRICANE—SEVERAL VILLAGES DESTROYED.

Copenhagen, Nov. 18.—Accounts from the provinces show that the wreck and ruin caused by the hurricane is enormous. At many ports the sea embankments and draining works have been demolished. The loss of life is very great. The damage done in the island of Falster, known for its fertility as the "Orchard of Denmark," will exceed a million dollars. The King has sent relief to the inhabitants, and the Queen heads the subscription list and presides over the Aid Association. The Minister of Marine has ordered the commandants of Danish vessels and naval stations to give succor to shipwrecked crews along the coast. Several villages in Schleswig and Holstein were destroyed. Several towns in Pomerania were seriously damaged by the storm, and throughout the northern provinces.

New Advertisements

For Sale.

A PRINDLE'S AGRICULTURAL STEAMER, in good order. Price $40.00.
Call at
nov21-tf F. H. WHITNEY'S, 68 Pitts Street, Boston.

For Sale Cheap,

A FEW TRIOS BUFF AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS. Also, single birds if desired. We have some very nice birds to dispose of—
For price, address S. & C. A. RICHARDS,
nov23-tf South Weymouth, Mass.

Wanted.

AN AMERICAN MAN and WIFE without children to take charge of a gentleman's farm outside of Boston. The man must understand the management and care of all kinds of stock ; the wife to take care of the house and dairy, and must be a good cook. To such parties a permanent situation and good wages will be given. None but those well recommended shall receive any attention. Address FARMER, Harrison Square, Mass., stating time and place where an interview can be had.
nov23-2t*

WANTED.—Agents $300 per Month.—To sell the IMPROVED AMERICAN FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, the simplest and best in the world. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass. nov23-4t

New Advertisements

GEO. H. RICHARDS

Is still located at the "OLD CORNER," Nos. 24 & 25 Dock Square, where he has in Store the LARGEST and most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, (including large lines of PLYMOUTH BUCK GLOVES,) to be found in New England, which he will continue to sell at SAME PRICES AS BEFORE THE FIRE.

24 & 25 DOCK SQUARE.
nov23-2t

CUY & BROTHERS,

33 & 35 Bedford Street, Boston,

Would inform the public that

THEIR STORE HAS ESCAPED THE FIRE.

WITH THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF THE KIND OF ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.

Having let a small part of our store for enough to pay our rent, our expenses are now so low that we are able to offer to the country and to all others

GOOD GOODS
—AT—
SPECIAL LOW PRICES.
nov23-1t

SAMUEL DAVIS, 3d.,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Special attention paid to purchasing or selling

SMALL OR LARGE TRACTS OF LAND,

Either in or out of the City.

No. 1 PEMBERTON SQUARE, Room 1.
nov23-52t BOSTON.

KNITTING MACHINES.

BICKFORD
KNITTING MACHINES,

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

The most useful Knitting Machine in the world. It will knit 20,000 stitches per minute.

Costs $30 to $50.

EDWARD T. BACON,

Agent for New England and Canada,
464 Washington St. Boston,
(Opposite Boylston Market.)
Store illuminated till 9 P. M. nov23-tf

REMOVAL!

GRUB EXTERMINATOR

GEO. H. MORRILL,
10 Province Street,
Cor. School Street, opposite City Hall.
P. S.—Orders filled promptly as usual. nov23-2t

NOTICE.

BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors and friends of this Institution are informed that

NO LOSS OF ANY KIND

is known to have been sustained in consequence of the terrible calamity of Saturday night last, and in any event the assets of the Bank are sufficient to pay every depositor and then leave a surplus of undivided profits of more than

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Bank is opened as usual, prepared to receive and ready to pay depositors as they may desire.

By Order,
PAUL ADAMS, President
A. H. EVANS, Treasurer.
nov23-1t

BONDS.

FIRST CLASS
WESTERN
City and County
BONDS
FOR SALE BY
PARKER & COBB,
36 Devonshire Street,
nov23-29t BOSTON.

PREMIUM CUTTERS.

OUR VEGETABLE CUTTER and our CHAMPION HAY CUTTERS took the First Premiums at the New England and at the New Hampshire State Fairs, over all other Cutters. We warrant them the best in the market.

We have very much Improved our LEVER CUTTER, which is so much liked. Also on hand, BURRILL'S IRON CORN SHELLER and Wooden Frame Shellers, and CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.

WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
(Successors to WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & Co.,)
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
nov23-4t No. 34 Merchants Row, Boston.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., ANNOUNCE

That they were happily untouched by the recent GREAT FIRE, and are busy, as usual, in attending to their extensive trade.

They now call attention to

Standard Collections
—OF—
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The whole set is one of the most valuable Musical Libraries that could be devised, as each contains from 200 to 250 pages of the most popular music of the day.

Price each book in Boards, $2 50 ; Cloth, $3 00 ; Full Gilt for Presents, $4 00. The price *would be at retail*, for the pieces separately, about $4 0. In this form, all the books, including the new and favorite Gems of Strauss, (now having a splendid sale) may be had for $32.50.

Musical Treasure, Vocal and Instrumental.

VOCAL ONLY.

Silver Cord. Wreath of Gems.
Gems of German Song. Gems of Scottish Song. Gems of Sacred Song. Shower of Pearls, Duets, Operatic Pearls.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Home Circle, Vol. I. Pianist's Album.
Home Circle, " II. Piano Forte Gems.

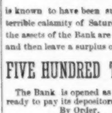
Any of the above books mailed, post-paid for the Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
nov23-te

Poland China Pigs.

Having obtained a pair of Pigs from Illinois of the CELEBRATED POLAND CHINA BREED, owned by A. C. Moore of Canton, Ill., I would most respectfully invite all interested in the rearing of Swine to call and see them.
nov23-2t* A. MOWER, Charlton Centre, Mass.

WANTED.—Agents everywhere to canvass for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Col. Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and must sell rapidly.
B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher,
nov23-3t Boston, Mass.



HOLIDAYS

are drawing near! and those intending useful GIFTS for ANY of their FRIENDS, whether Men, Women, Boys or Girls, could not bestow a more useful present than a

NOVELTY PRINTING PRESS

Send for a descriptive, illustrated Pamphlet, containing the various Agents' addresses, to
PETER G. WOODS, Manufacturer,
209–301 Federal & 125 Kneeland-st's, Boston.
No suspension of Business on account of Fire!
nov23-tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss.

At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ON the petition of JANE MAHONEY, of Waltham, in said County, praying that her name may be changed to that of JANE MANNING, public notice thereof being given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the notice given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, no objection being made. It is decreed that her name be changed, as prayed for, to that of Jane Manning, which name she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be her legal name, and that she give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once a week for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

GEORGE M. BROOKS, Judge of Probate Court.
nov23-3t*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Suffolk, ss. Probate Court.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ELIZA R. BLAKE, late of Boston, in said County, widow, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased has been presented to this Court for Probate, by Marshall Wood, of Burlington, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, who prays that letters of administration, with the will annexed, may be issued to him, no executor being named in said will. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at said Boston, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, ISAAC AMES, Esq., Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

F. B. GUINEY, Register.
nov23-3t*

New Advertisements

ELECTION IS OVER

And now is the time to subscribe for your agricultural and family paper for 1873. The Prairie Farmer, now almost entering upon the thirty-third year of its usefulness, is the most popular and pre-eminently the best published at the West. It is original, reliable and comprehensive, each number presenting a rich variety of instructive and entertaining matter. Is a real weekly, its contents are always fresh and seasonable, and notwithstanding its present high standard of excellence, the publishers are warranted in promising that it shall be a better paper next year

The Poet's Corner.

PATIENCE.

Are they but dreams?
The hope of better times, of happier hours,
The influence ot sweet music or bright flowers;
The happiness of doing good,
The strength of soul when, wrong withstood,
Life seems not aimless, but of sweet, rare power;
The visions, hopes of that sure heavenly hour—
Are they but dreams?

Is life a jest?
Are the beginning and the end both here,
That, having breathed awhile, we disappear
Forever from the friends of life?
Are all the longing, toil and strife,
Summed up in this existence, all to fade,
As life does, and with us to sleep be laid—
Is strife a jest?

Is there no hope?
Must sorrow follow every steadfast heart?
Must duty, nobly aimed at, bear the smart
Of deep, keen anguish to some soul?
Is life a mystery so beyond control,
That when the duty calls, and we must go,
Still to some heart we bring but care and woe—
Is there no hope?

Poor doubting soul!
Your grief too shallow, and your faith too weak;
The answers wholly your poor heart would seek
In that same heart forever lie,
Enshrouded all in mystery.
But in some happy hour the light will shine,
And warm you with the strength of life divine—
Poor doubting soul!

Yes! there is hope.
Life is not here nor there, but with the Lord,
And he is everywhere. With purpose broad,
With love, and gentleness, and zeal,
Live thou for others, and thy woe or weal
Shall be as thou dost make them happy; then
Life will be sweet, and strong and true again.
Yes! there is hope.

For God is good.
There is no loss, no death. Beyond, above,
There is another home, where all the love
That made us here so truly blest,
That left us sad and ill-at-rest
When it departed, shall be found once more,
There is another life, a happier shore,
For God is good.

A happy home!
Sweet voices ringing in that home so fair,
Kind hands a loving welcome will prepare;
And through the gloom the happy eyes
Of those we love will look with glad surprise,
As after life's endeavor, toil and woes,
They meet us there at life's long journey's close—
A happy home!
—*Transcript.*

Ladies' Department.

MARGARET.

It had been very pleasant to be here; but, after all, it would be pleasant to be at home again. And this was my thought, as I sat in my own room alone, on the eve of my departure.

These three months that I had been away from home were the first break, during almost twice as many years, in the lonely routine of the life that Margaret and I had led together. A lonely life, in a lonely spot, we had led for years; and though my heart had sometimes sickened for human companionship, yet the black hills, the wide stretches of barren moorland, the dim forests that bordered them, enclosed all that I called home, and these, too, I loved and longed for.

Margaret and I loved each other dearly.—But I did not understand my sister, nor pretend to. She was older than I, and greatly my superior; and was silent, self-contained, and very reserved. My sister was not happy; for days at a time there would scarcely pass between us a dozen sentences; and at these times I knew that the unforgotten troubles of her early life were pressing upon her—troubles which she had suffered while I was still a child—and I kept silence myself, doing noiselessly what I could to distract her thoughts, and to make our cottage bright and cheerful. That was not much, indeed, for no one was better aware than I how poor a companion I was for my sister. I had nothing to recommend me except a pretty face, and the earnest wish to make those about me happy.

At first, Margaret's letters had been few and short; and, much as I loved her, I had almost dreaded to open them—they never failed to make me weep, half with pain for my sister, half with tender anger that her eyes would never see the sunshine. But of late a change had come. It was as if the pale rose of morning gradually flushed the snows of some bleak landscape. And I understood—Ah, how rejoiced it it! almost unbelieving, smiling and trembling at once, half afraid that I should wake and find I had been dreaming. My sister was happy, because she loved and was loved again! She had not told me so in words, but words were not needed.

Half a dozen miles from our own, and far superior to it, was the home of our nearest neighbor, a widower, and childless except in name, for his son had been a wanderer during many years. We had never seen him; and though the name of Percy North was familiar to us it seemed rather to belong to some imaginary hero than to any one with a real existence.

But Percy North had returned, so Margaret wrote me. She told me also that he was handsome, and talented, and generous. Then, after a little, his visits to her were mentioned — the books, the flowers, the strange and beautiful souvenirs of his life in distant lands, that found their way to our cottage. Then a long time passed in which no hint was given concerning him; and when next his name occurred, that rosy glow I spoke of shone upon every word, and transfigured the very pages where they were written; and Margaret called him *Percy*.

The night that I reached home was bleak and chill; but once the door of the cottage was opened, darkness and night seemed banished even from thought. Never had the sitting room looked so cheerful and inviting.—Great bunches of autumn leaves drooped magnificent from the vases; the firelight glittered on the shining table furniture and danced cheerily on the walls; the very pictures, dear as of old, looked new in their new dress of green and bright wreaths. As for Margaret, though she, too, was the Margaret of old, it was with a subtle change. Pale roses bloomed on her once colorless cheeks; their outline had grown round and lovely; her eyes beamed with a soft, new light. It was easy to see that Margaret was happy. I could not forbear telling her how beautiful she looked, and in answer she blushed and led me gently to the mirror.

"There, Annie," said my sister, lovingly, "look *there* for beauty!"

I hardly glanced at the face reflected, but turned from the glass and kissed my sister again and again.

"But, see Margaret," I cried, presently, "the table is set for three. How is that? Is it for you and me and happiness?"

"Happiness is our guest also, to-night," said Margaret, with a brighter color; "but Percy North will take tea with us this evening. He was so anxious to see my sister," she said, hesitatingly.

"'My sister' is just as anxious to see him, believe me," I cried, gayly. "What pictures have I not formed of him. He must be very grand to equal them, and *very* good, to deserve *you*, Margaret."

This I added with an appearance of great boldness, because I thought it so much better to be done with pretence and concealment at once.

"Hush!" said Margaret, with crimson cheeks; "hush! that is he!"

He entered as she spoke—a handsome man, singularly handsome; a refined, a noble and generous face. I noted, too, everything just so attentively as I did, the grave surprise with which he regarded me, the sudden flush and momentary awkwardness of manner when Margaret pronounced our names, and he offered me his hand. But I had scarcely time to wonder at this before it was gone, and I almost persuaded myself that I had imagined it.

We had a very delightful evening. In a little while I was quite at home with Percy North, and it was evident how determined he was, that my return home should be joyous both to myself and to Margaret. I said so once, and he answered quickly "What could *I* do to add to the pleasure of such a presence as yours!"

At that I blushed—I think I blushed because I noted the same quick flush on his face that I had seen when his eyes first met mine. And then I grew still more warm and red, thinking what an awkward, childish creature he would take Margaret's sister to be.

At first I was happier after my return home than I had ever been in my life. Sunshine shone on everything. Margaret's mood of depression and silence were a most forgotten, for they never returned. We had long rides together, long walks, whole days of rambling in the woods, searching for picturesque places, and for the shy, strange beautiful growths that hid themselves in shadowy places, and keeps the secret of their loveliness from the very sun itself.

Often there were only us two; but often, also, Percy made a delightful third, and led us where we would not have dared to go alone, showing us wonderful views in these solitary wilds, until all the region became as familiar to us as the aspect of our cottage itself. In especial, there was one dark and onesome scene, that drew us almost in our own despite, when the sky was dim and the wind whistled drearily through the leafless branches. The sunshine and that place had nothing in common; and when its ray made the woodlands almost cheerful, we avoided the spot as instinctively as at other times we sought it.

At that point the waters of the brawling stream, whose course led to it, hushed their chattering, for the banks coming nearer, they deepened so suddenly as greatly to still and blacken them. Very sullen the water lay—always some foamy bubbles floating on it from the disturbed course beyond; and they mirrored faithfully the trees and the black rocks that shut them from the sight of heaven. High hills hemmed in the view; but its very silence, its lonesome sternness made an indefinable charm about Dresher's Pool.

At first, I said, we were happy. It was only at first. For a long time I did not comprehend the trouble, though it was evident enough that a cloud had arisen between Margaret and Percy. Often I overheard, but did not understand, the bitter words which she addressed to him, and the soothing, gentle tones in which he answered her, seemed not always sufficient to appease her anger and pain.

His devotion grew, instead of diminishing; every imaginable attention he rendered with redoubled alacrity, but the look of serenity was gone from his face as well as from my sister's. And both seemed equally to avoid me.

Now and then glimpses of the meaning of all this looked me in the face; but, coward like, I dared not see the truth, and only hid my burning face in my hands in an agony of shame, and of remorse even, for entertaining the suspicion that so disturbed me.

No longer had Margaret and I the long delightful talks, the delicious mornings and evenings, which seemed as pleasant to her as they had been both pleasant and instructive to me. No more walks together, no interchange of confidence, no pictures of the bright future, for the cloud, growing larger, had already shut us in to the consideration of the doubtful present only.

But Percy came now oftener than before, until once I heard Margaret remind him that the visits which had sufficed before my return would continue to do so now. Then we did not see him so frequently; and my sister was, if possible, yet more miserable.

One evening the cloud lifted for a little.—Percy had spent the afternoon with us and had remained to tea. His utmost talent for entertainment had been brought into play; he had charmed my sister into forgetfulness of her fears, and even my own aching heart had ceased its pain, in pure admiration of him and injury for my sister's altered mood. The tea-things taken away, we gathered cosily around the sparkling fire. Yet I had taken a seat a little apart trying to absorb myself in my work, that Margaret might have no possible cause of pain. At that time, God knows, if my unfortunate beauty—it was all I had—had been mine to mark or mar, it should have ceased to exist. For my sister—alas! alas! my sister!—possessed a thousand qualities of double worth, and they weighed nothing beside the fatal dower of a fairer face.

They talked together, and I stealing now and then a glance, saw with delight—strangely mingled with selfish despair—the soft bloom returning to Margaret's cheek, the smile to her lips, and the light to her eyes.

Presently, after a little silence, my sister looked up with sudden curiosity.

"It is odd, Percy," she said. "You have forgotten to tell me, and I have forgotten to ask, the contents of the little package you brought this evening. What is it, please?"

Did I see—or did I imagine—a flush on his cheek, a momentary hesitation in his voice? For almost immediately he answered, smiling—"The package? Foolish of me to forget it. It is only a book I hoped you might like to see."

"Ah, how thoughtful! You remember our dearth of ideas, at the cottage—you could not exaggerate it!" said Margaret, gaily.—"Bring it at once, please, and let me feast in anticipation of the title."

He rose. *Was* there a slight unwillingness? I bent close over my work, and seemed, and tried, to see and hear nothing; but something forbodeful me of what was to happen.—He gave the book, still wrapped in its cover into her hand. Then the needle slipped from my hand, and brought the blood from a tiny wound, and I felt my cheeks growing hot and red. My eyes were filled with tears, and I thank God the pang that brought them there was not quite all a selfish one.

From beneath my drooping lids I saw my sister's dainty slim fingers unfolding the wrapper. I saw her color brighten, as the exquisite binding of the volume testified to the giver's wish to please. She held it up lovingly, and read the title page. I knew not how to describe the sudden change in her—the ashiness of her face, the coldness and hardness of her voice and eyes. She turned quietly to me.

"Annie," she said, in a peculiar tone—low, cold and biting—"Annie, we were discussing two books the last day that Percy was here." And she named the volumes. "Which was it that you said you preferred?"

There was nothing left me but to murmur the name. I did so almost under my breath.

"Ah!" said my sister; and glanced from my burning face to her lover's. "Was the book bought for me, Percy?"

"For you, dear Margaret," said Percy, gently.

"It is unfortunate then," she answered coldly, "that you have mistaken and brought Annie's choice. For my part, I dislike the author. And Annie I am sure would accept nothing at second hand."

Saying these words, she leaned forward quietly, and laid the superb volume upon the glowing fire. An exclamation escaped my lips, and I half rose instinctively. But a movement of Margaret's hand held me back, and kept me silent.

And so, without speaking, three unhappy beings sat and watched the book smoulder and blacken, until a flame taking pity upon it, caught its tinted leaves and whirled them in gray ashes up the warm current of air.—Then Margaret rose, and bidding Percy good night, walked quietly away. And, without a word to me, he also left the room and the house at once.

After that, I never saw him again until the fatal evening which I have now to describe; for resolutely following the course I marked out for myself, I no sooner heard his knock at the door than I left the room; if I saw him coming, I fled, it I heard his footsteps that also was the signal for departure. But, despite all this, my sister could not forgive me. She knew nothing of the sleepless nights of anguish and tears that testified to my double grief. She could not guess the struggle that I waged with my heart for her sake; nor could she know how deadly to me was the victory over myself, whose only result seemed the necessity for renewed warfare. She looked upon me only as the foe of her happiness—perhaps its destroyer—and she could not forgive me.

One stormy afternoon I sat in my own room, busy with my own thoughts, trying, though vainly, to distract them by the work that I held in my listless fingers; and so sitting, and so thinking, I heard my sister moving about in the room below. I know not what arrow from heaven shot into my soul that sudden horror of our present estrangement, and of our unhappy, unsisterly life. But I felt suddenly that I could bear it no longer. I rose and went down stairs, intending to pour out all my heart to Margaret, and beg her to help me to find another place to go to—some distant, busy spot—where I might remain until she was married, and happily married; for I fully believed that the impression made by a pretty face would very soon fade away when its possessor was no longer present, and when my sister's real gentle nature and womanly sweetness might reassert themselves.

But when I reached the sitting room I found, to my amazement, that my sister, cloaked and hooded, was just leaving the house. I hardly dared to remonstrate, but gathered courage. I implored her to listen to the fierce sounds outside, and not tempt death by exposure to such a storm.

"The storm is no more to me than the sunshine," she answered, and moved away.—But at the door she turned, fastening her deep eyes piercingly upon me. "Is it possible, Annie, that you would prefer my life to my death?" she asked. I burst into tears. That was cruel. I could not answer her one word. "My death would be better for both of us—for both of us," she said slowly, more to herself than to me. "But death seeks the blessed, Annie. Don't fear that it will come near me." And, staying for neither question nor entreaty, she closed the door behind her, seeking relief, perhaps, in that wild scene for a heart more tossed and stormy still.

I sat down in the nearest chair, and buried my face in my hands. My tears fell fast—I made no effort to govern myself. I saw no hope in the future nor help in the present; and, sobbing bitterly, delivered myself up to my grief.

I knew not of the presence of any one until my hands were gently withdrawn from my face by fingers as cold as death. Lifting my head with a startled cry, I met the gaze of Percy's hunted eyes, looking down eagerly upon me from his white and haggard face.

"For God's sake, don't cry so, Annie!" he said.

I sprang from my seat with a sickening terror. If Margaret should come! She would never believe that the meeting had not been planned—would never believe but that he had watched and waited for the chance of finding me alone. "Oh, Percy!" I gasped, and tried to draw my hand from his clasp in vain.

I cannot tell you the mad words he uttered; he threw himself upon his knees beside me, and kisses an I hot tears fell upon my hands, and wild prayers that I dared not listen to assailed my heart. "Percy! Percy! let me go! let me go!" That was all I could say; and even these words scarce came from sobs. He would not hear me.

"It will be only once, forever," he said.—"Only once, Annie! But that once I *will* tell you that I love you! I *will* tell you that whatever sacrifice I make is made to duty and honor. I love you, and love you only. I can never love any other than she who now looks upon me with those angel eyes that are shedding tears upon me—tears, thank God! that acknowledge my love and pity my despair!"

I cannot recall by what slow degree I won him to a sane humor—to shame, that he had so betrayed himself and my sister, and, alas! myself. But at last he was calm.

The gay afternoon was waning; the deeper twilight rapidly shutting from view the stormy sky. But all the vast sounds—the rush of the angry rain-charged wind, the commotion in the forests surrounding us, assured us that the night would be worthy of the terrible day. The firelight, growing brighter as the day decined, flashed softly about the room, as he rose to depart. He took my hand again, but now as a brother might take it.

"You are right, Annie; you are always right," he said gently, "you shall go away, until with the remembrance of your words, my—*my* sister!—and with the help of Heaven, I have conquered my traitorous heart.—She is good, I know; she is fair—she shall be loved! But you must go away, Annie, and quickly."

"I shall go away to-morrow, Percy," I answered quietly. "The way is plain before us. The day will come that you will wonder at the feelings it is your duty to destroy. And then——"

At that moment, when we stood hand in hand, alone, the inner door of Margaret's room opened, and she was before us. Her dress was drenched and disordered; her black hair hung loose and long; her face was white as the dead. She regarded us a moment in silence—a silence that we dared not break. When finally she spoke, I think I should not have recognized the voice, had I not gazed full into the face of the miserable speaker.

"I have heard all," said my sister. "I have heard the generous sacrifice that you propose to make for my sake. I have heard Annie's half avowals, her pretended rejection of a love that she has stolen. What have you two left for me? False lover, and traitorous sister, what is the portion that your goodness assigns to your victim? Am I to be the blind, deceived wife, holding a patient-ly wretched husband from the happiness he covets, and that my sister longs to bestow?" Then she paused. After a minute she fell upon her knees, regarding us no longer. "Oh, my God!" she whispered, "how wretched is the creature that thou has made!"

The heart rending tone still pierced my very soul. When she rose, she looked at us calmly.

"Your sacrifice shall never be needed," she said: "I also can be generous!"

And before a thought could forestall her action, she had opened the door, and vanished into the wild, black night.

We flew after her, calling her name. The wind tore our voice, and beat our words back upon us. The rain drenched us, and trembling and exhausted—overcome with horror and forebooding—I sank to the earth. Percy lifted me back into the house, and left me there alone. What help he could gather, by money, persuasions and promises, he took with him in the search that we knew was vain for me. But all that awful night was spent—spent fruitlessly—in seeking for her; and when the tempest-scourged morning broke drearily, my sister was still—lost.

Not so, when night came again. Dresher's Pool had ceased to conceal its secret. In the midst of the convulsions of the elements, canopied by storm-clouds, shut in by the deaf hills, overshadowed by the voiceless trees, overwhelmed by grief and misapprehension, my darling had sadly solved the great mistery, flying from the troubles that encompassed her.

For long years Percy and I met no more. Will any think with us, and forgive us our happiness, when time, lifting the mists that obscured our vision, allowed us to see the truth—that Heaven desires not the misery of any of its creatures; and taught us to believe that if my sister's spirit was aware of ought in this dim world, she knew not the whole truth, and would no longer have us walk alone? We at least, have not had cause to regret that we thought so. I am Percy's wife.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

A STUDY.

BY ALICE MARLAND WELLINGTON.

I think, indeed, 'twas only this t' at made
Her seem peculiar: namely, she had no
Peculiarity. The world to-day
Expects us to be odd; to wear our hair
Extremely long or else extremely short;
To have decided views on some one point,
Or else unsettled views on all. But she
Was living simply what she wished to live;
A lovely life of rounded womanhood,
With no sharp, salient points for eye or ear
To seize and pass quick judgment on. She was
Not quite content to let the golden days
Slip from her fingers like the well worn beads
Of some long rosary, told o'er and o'er
Each night with dull, mechanical routine.
But yet she had no "central purpose," no
Absorbing aim to which all else must yield;
And so the very sweetness of her life,
Its exquisite simplicity and calm,
Musical in its silence, struck the ear
More sharply than a discord would have done.
Just as at sea, we grow accustomed to
The jar and clang of harsh machinery,
And sleep profoundly in our narrow berths
Amid the turmoil; but if suddenly
The noisy whirr is silent, and the deep,
Low murmur of the moonlit sea is all
That stirs the air, we waken with a start,
And ask in terror what has happened; then
Sink back again and smile to think, indeed,
That silence should have wakened us!

Alas!
The world has grown so feverishly hot
With restless aims and small ambitions, that
A life which has the cool and temperate flow
Of healthful purpose in its veins will seem
Peculiar!
—*Galaxy for December.*

STARTING IN MARRIED LIFE.

I will tell you a story from my own experience in starting in the world. When I was very young and very poor, I married a very poor young man; he worked out by the day, or by the month on the farms, and in order that the stormy days should not consume the incomes of the fairer ones, something must be done. What should it be? He had no trade for indoor labor except making shingles. Then he had no shop, and it would cost so much to buy lumber and build one. Heretofore he had spent the stormy days like hundreds of young men in the country, lounging about public places in the village, or at some neighbor's. He had formed the habit, and he liked it right well.

"Now," said I, "James, if you ever get anything ahead, the winter must not consume what the summer yields."

"True," said he, "but what can I do?"

I hesitated a moment, looking at the neatly scoured floor of our little log cabin, and snow white recess and window curtains, which, by-the-way, were pieced out from the ledger. Young men, who fling worn out garments.

"Get neighbor Wilson to bring you some timber, get it sawed, and make the shingles for half."

"Where," said he, "here in the house?"

"Yes, here in the house," said I.

Year after year passed. In our kitchen barrels were hooped, chairs were bottomed, barley forks were made and sold, and I used to pack the shingles. And what of it? It did help him saw small timber? All this was done in bad weather, and the children were growing up enjoying the liberty of making all the litter desirable, whenever they were released from their hours of study.

No one on earth loves neatness more than I; but I learned, in time, to sacrifice neatness, in a measure, to prosperity and happiness.

Husband is nervous and irritable by nature, and it will not do in all cases to try to teach old dogs new tricks, so I have picked up after him, boots, hats and clothing, washed and combed him every Sunday morning, and, as to the boys, they have made all sorts of farming implements in the house when they could not play out of doors; and whatever innocent amusement they wished to engage in, aside from mental improvement, they have done. I made many efforts to teach the boys order about the house, but never fairly succeeded.

Now for the result of my course: We have a farm of more than a hundred acres, well stocked; there are several rooms in our house, but shingles are not made in any of them. Sometimes, when husband brings in a barrel to hoop for our own use, I tell him to be careful not to scratch the paint off the floor. Husband is a steady, hard working man, and when night comes he is at home; the boys or, rather the young men, are honest, ambitious, home loving boys. No smoking cigars, or taking a glass, or lounging about, with them. Studious, noble, good and true they are.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

Biographical.

MRS. GREELEY.

SKETCH OF HER LIFE AND CHARACTER.

[*Correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser, November 2.*]

Mrs Greeley who died at 4:30 yesterday morning, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1814. She was somewhat younger than her husband, who was sixty-one on the 3d. of last February. Her maiden name was Mary Young Cheney.

In her youth she came to New York and established a school, boarding at the Graham House, where she first met Mr. Greeley. He was then conducting the *New Yorker*. Their acquaintance ripened into affection and they were soon engaged. Mr. Greeley and Miss Cheney were married July 5, 1836, in Warrenton, N. C., where she was engaged in teaching school. Mr. Greeley has two children living—Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle.

REMINISCENCES.

Mrs. Prof. Youmans told me last winter that Mrs Greeley was once very beautiful. For years she had been an invalid. During her life she was always eccentric, showing spells of stoicism, and then love and kindness, to Mr. Greeley. She was a woman of iron will and Spartan endurance.

When I asked Mrs. Yeomans what caused Mrs. Greeley's uneven temperament, she replied:

"Well, she was born in the ordinary walks of life. The Cheneys were Litchfield county farmers. She came from the toiling millions, the starting point of all American nobility. She once had a very strong will, but sickness has broken her constitution, and she was governed entirely by impulse. Her eccentricities are strikingly peculiar. She was formerly accustomed to occupation, and even to hard work, as a mother and head of a family, but of late years Mr. Greeley's financial position prevents the necessity of labor on her part, and her mind has become eccentric."

"Was she like Mr. Greeley?" I asked.

"Yes there was a great similarity they were well mated. She was full of new ideas, brave enough to carry out any theory which she believed to be true, even against the whole world. She entered into all of Mr Greeley's cold water and vegetarian theories with a zeal worthy of a Roman mother. Mr. Greeley tells even now, with great pride, with what Spartan stoicism Mrs. Greeley used to preside before company at their simple Grahamite meal, when he was running the *New Yorker*, in 1838."

"How do you mean?" I inquired.

"Why, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Greeley ate meat or drank tea or coffee. Their diet consisted of Graham bread, boiled beans and salt, and cold water, and Mr. Greeley often amused us by telling how Mrs. Greeley acted when she had friends to visit her from the country."

"How was that?"

"Well, she would set her little table with Graham bread, milk, beans, salt and water, and when they all sat down she would never apologise, or even explain anything, but very intelligently and leave the dinner to explain itself.

"Sometimes," said a friend of the family, "Mr. Greeley used to suggest to Mrs. Greeley that some explanation ought to be made to the visitors, but she would look up very seriously and say: 'No, Horace, what is good enough for us is good enough for them.' The result was,' Mr Greeley used to say, laughing, 'that people who came to stay a week generally stood our vegetarian diet about two days, and never repeated the visit till compelled to. They were never tempted back by rich living.'"

During all Mrs. Greeley's sickness Mr. Greeley has watched over her with patient devotion. Sometimes during the past years she has been very queer in her notions, but he has never fretted nor chided her.

"What were Mrs. Greeley's peculiarities?" I asked an intimate friend of the family.

"She had an iron will, and often took it into her head to carry out certain radical ideas at any cost. Once," continued the friend, "I went up to Chappaqua to spend Sunday. Mrs. Greeley had two goats at the station, and she thought no one could drive them to the farm but Horace, so he, to humor her, walked the whole distance and drove them. She was the soul of honor and integrity, and would never submit to a dishonest or tricky action on the part of any one else. During the ride from the station to the farm, she inquired of the driver his price, and, when she found he wanted to take a dollar's advantage of her, she refused to pay it, and we all got out and walked the rest of the distance."

"And Mr. Greeley?"

"Why, after a while, in he came with the goats. He neither smiled at the idea, nor complained at the long walk. In fact, in his treatment of Mrs. Greeley, and her eccentricities, he is the best man I ever knew. He never forgets himself, but waits on her with all the devotion of a young lover. Indeed, there is something grand in Mr. Greeley's devotion to his wife. He says that he had hard work to get her, that he married her for love, and that he shall always love her, sick or well."

How true this has proved! Four days have passed and Mr. Greeley has watched faith fully by the bedside of his wife.

Mrs. Greeley had some peculiar ideas, which her future biographer will no doubt notice. She believed in nature, and in letting nature alone. She used to believe that children ought to be brought up in a state of nature, untrameled by clothing.

In her religious belief Mrs Greeley was a strong Universalist. She believed thoroughly in rewards and punishments as we go along, and that if the wicked escape the penalties of the legal code, that conscience, "Which doth make cowards of us all," will inflict penalties of a secret sting. In the end she believed in the universal salvation of all mankind but she thought, with Ben Adhem, that he whose name was writ "as one who loved his fellow men" would one day, in the purer world beyond, "lead all the rest." Religion with her was not in the cant of creeds, but in the grander acts of such great philanthropists as Wilberforce and Howard—in the sublime stoopings of the Christ child when he bends to lift a struggling orphan from the gutter, or grandly and bravely breaks the shackles of the slave.

THE SONS OF SUCCESSFUL MEN.

What becomes of the sons of the men who according to the ways of the world, are considered successful? A few establishments are in the hands of the sons of the founders, but they are the exceptions.

"Do you see that man shoveling coal? Well, his children, and children like his, will jostle your pampered sons and rule the land," said an old New Yorker, the other day. The famed men of the day seldom have a lineal successor. The eminent jurists carry their honors with them to the grave.

The funds of merchant princes are soon squandered. The reason is clear. The fathers laid the basis of the business one way and the sons built another. Men who earned their fortunes by hard work, by diligence; that were their own book keepers, salesmen, cashiers, and often porters, are followed by sons who do as little as possible; who delegate to others all the work they can, and who know more of the road than of the ledger. Young men, who fling the example of their sires to the winds, find it easier to squander a fortune quicker than it was earned, and find themselves, while young, at the point from which their fathers started. One thing is quite marked in New York. It is the fact that the heavy business is getting into the hands of foreigners.

☞ The advantage of Christianity over a religion which consists of morality only is that it recognises and invokes a power transcending mere human will—the power of a personal and sympathising God. We have seen a sail boat almost becalmed drift on a shoal, where she just caught and hung. The crew strove to push her off with poles; they got out oars and tried to give her head way with those, and all their strength could hardly move her. Then a breeze came up, and the sails swelled and drew, and in an instant the boat swept into the deep water and floated free. So, when a man has struggled almost helplessly against his own defects, he may find in God's grace a power that will lift him out of them. A ship toils down a land-locked harbor; the wind just suffices to keep her moving; she tacks constantly between narrow banks and trims her sails to catch each shrifting breath of air; yet how slowly she gains! But beyond the headlands the white caps are flashing, the great winds of the ocean are blowing. She creeps at last out of the harbor, and now she rushes like a strong, free bird out into the boundless sea. So we toil along, sometimes despondent, yet finding grace sufficient for the hour; and just before us lies the freedom and glory of eternity.—*Christian Union.*

☞ Women are formed for attachment. Their gratitude is unimpeachable. Their love is an unceasing fountain of delight to the man who has once attained, and knows how to deserve it.

THE FASHIONS.

FURS.

No creature is so appropriative as man. Not only does he bring under contribution every thing in the vegetable and animal kingdom not declared anclean food, but for the investiture of his person he demands everything from which clothing can be made, whether of vegetable or the coating of the animals; while for mere adornment, the depths of the ocean are sounded, vaulted caverns are explored, no amount of personal danger in the search after gold, silver and gems is heeded, and the flowers of the field, forest and garden are made to lend their aid in ministering to his caprice, pleasure, vanity, conceit or comfort.

After the use of the traditional fig-leaves of Paradise, doubtless the skins of animals furnished the first clothing for the human family. We know that among all savage or half civilized races, in climates where covering for the body is at all necessary, that furs form the principal clothing.

In all cold countries—in which, through a wise provision of Providence, the most highly esteemed fur bearing animals are to be found—this is universally the case; and many a poor Laplander, or native of Labrador, rich only in his sledge and reindeer, buffets the wind, snow and ice in a robe that would gladden the heart of a prince.

The finest furs for ladies' use are all derived from one class of animals, and those are so small as to be comparatively insignificant.

Among these are the Russian or Siberian Sable, found only in high northern latitudes—chiefly in Kamscatka, Okotsh and Russian Lapland. The Hudson's Bay Sable of British North America, the Ermine, the Kolinski, the Sea Otter, the Pine, Stone and Fitch Marten, and the Fisher—all belonging to the Marten or Weasel genera, and having a strong family resemblance. Beside these the Seal, the Fox, the Lynx, the Chinchilla, the Sheep, the Squirrel, the Coney, the Cat, the Bear, the Buffalo, the Monkey—indeed, almost every animal invested by nature with a furry or woolen coating has been made to yield it in some form or other for the use of man.

FURS FOR THE SEASON.

Furs, as in every other article which pertains to the toilet, are subject to the caprices of Fashion—their popularity waxing and waning as the fickle goddess may elect.

Among the standard furs which, by virtue of richness, beauty and usefulness, can scarcely be ruled out of popular favor, the

RUSSIAN SABLE

stands pre-eminent. The fortunate owner of a set of this imperial fur may be always assured of fashionable recognition, and, as far as dress can lend its aid, to a measure of the respectability thereby insured. The prices of sets of muff and boa range from $200 to $1,000; the first comprehending the most inferior, but still a very beautiful article, and the second, such as is secured by the rich or great.

And just here, it may be as well, in the purchase of these furs, to remind our readers that the best muffs have never more than three stripes—from two to three perfect skins being required for making—a greater number of stripes necessitating the cutting of the skins, which considerably depreciates their value.

Most nearly resembling the Russian is the

HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,

a standard fur, and almost equal in beauty to the former, though much less costly. It is always elegant, fashionable, and valuable; but for the present is a little less popular than certain fancy furs which we shall notice.

In the purchase of the muff care should be taken that not more than three stripes appear, or the purchaser will have obtained a pieced and inferior article. Sets of muff-boa cost from $80 to $300.

Among the furs more lately popular, and which, because of comparative scarcity, are termed "fancy," the most popular, elegant, and beautiful is the

BLACK FOX,

regal in quality, appearance, and price. The fine, soft, velvety head and shoulders covering the cross of this rare and beautiful animal, is that out of which the muff is usually made, the boa being made of the longer fur of the rump and sides, while the same portions, cut crosswise, is used for trimming cloak of velvet, cloth, etc. Sets sell at from $150 to $600. Next in importance to the black is the fur of the

SILVER FOX,

a jealous, cunning, little animal of Labrador, and other countries of high northern latitudes, whose coating, as he skims along over the trackless snow, looks, in the gleam of the sunshine, like a sheet of vapory silver.

The handsomest muffs are made of the back of the animal; scarcely less beautiful are those made of the pale, soft, blueish fur of the breast; while the boa is made of the fur of either the back or breast—that of the back, cut crosswise, being used for trimming. Sets of silver fox muff and boa cost from $100 to $250. Trimming of this fur sells at from $7 to $12 per yard, cut from a half to three-fourths of an inch on the pelt.

WHITE FOX.

The fur of this animal, while very beautiful, is less appreciated than that of the black or silver. It is much less useful, and most appropriate for the opera, or as a setting off to a carriage dress.

BLUE FOX

is a fashionable fur. It is peculiarly soft, fleecy, and elegant, varying in color from a brownish-blue to a dark slate. Sets of muff and boa cost from $65 to $100. Trimmings of the width exhibited above are from $6 to $12 per yard. In France, trimmings of blue fox fur are very popular, and in Russia it has long been highly appreciated by connoisseurs in this article of dress. Nothing this season handsomer than the

SEA OTTER

has appeared. It is a short, thick, dark, soft, velvety fur, and when glistening with the soft white points which sometimes rest over it like a sheet of silver gause, it is almost incomparably beautiful. It is very expensive, sets of muff and boa selling at from $300 to $400. Inferior qualities are used for trimming, frequently as a finish to seal-skin cloaks and jackets, for which also we see unplucked otter—a less expensive fur, and of paler shade.

ERMINE

is too beautiful and adds too much elegance to dress to be entirely condemned, though not so much used as several seasons ago. It is sometimes seen for opera cloaks and jackets, and muffs and boas for opera and other light purposes. As the present is a peculiarly musical season in our city, it may be expected that a sensible appreciation of this graceful and elegant fur will be evident. Sets of muff and boa sell at from $30 to $50. Plain circulars of ermine are used for opera cloaks, as are sacques with flowing sleeves. They sell each at from $250 to $350.

Among the cheaper and more available furs for the present season,

THE LYNX

seems destined to greatest popularity. Though acknowledged by all to be very beautiful, the favor in which this rich, black, soft, glossy fur has been received has been incomprehensibly fluctuating. It now contests notice with the Alaska sable, or

BLACK MARTIN,

which, to be agreeable and useful, must be thoroughly decolorized. Thus prepared, there is hardly a richer or more serviceable fur. Sets of lynx and marten, consisting of muff and boa, sell at from $20 to $40. Inferior articles can be had at less than $20, though no one is wise in the purchase of indifferent furs of any description.

Of all trimming furs, the black marten is most generally worn. It is exceedingly showy and handsome, and sells at not more than three or four dollars per yard—about three-fourths of an inch on the pelt.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

Among the many noticeable furs of the season, there are none of greater importance than seal skin—the sacque or jacket of this short, soft, rich fur being destined to be the most popular garment of the winter. In the shape of these we see nothing new. The plain, loose, round sacque is the favorite, trimmed or untrimmed with seal or unplucked otter, as the fancy may incline. The jacket—half fitting, and plain or slashed—is a more jaunty garment, and peculiarly becoming to very young ladies. For a skating costume, a seal skin set properly consists of the sacque or jacket, the muff, turban, and boa. A partial test for seal skin is rubbing the fur against the grain with the hand. If it resists pressure, rising quickly afterward, it is good; if not, is undoubtedly questionable.

Plain sacques cost from $75 to $175; trimmed, from $125 to $200. With muffs to correspond, plain sets range from $100 to $200; when trimmed, from $150 to $275. Seal skin boas are flat, and when short, cost from $9 to $15; when long, at from $15 to $20. Turbans of this fur cost from $12 to $15; Scotch caps can be bought at from $10 to $12.

By way of advice to our readers, we will say it is poor economy to purchase an indifferent article of seal skin. If it can be afforded at all, wisdom would counsel the securing of a good article. The demand for this fur has somewhat increased the price. Plain sacques are specially recommended, as the beauty of the seal is marred by conjunction with any other fur.

ASTRAKAN.

Black Astrakan, which is made to include in the popular mind, the fur of the Persiani or Persian lamb, and the Russian lamb, or Curracul, seems to be somewhat in disfavor, though not altogether condemned. It is a handsome and appropriate fur for mourning, and exceedingly useful and comfortable for travelling. The finest is from the fœtal lamb, of a peculiarly soft and glossy texture, and with a finish exceeding the handsomest watered silk. From this fur, indeed, it is said the idea was derived for moire antique silk; which, by-the-by, is said to be among the latest Fashion revivals in Paris. In shape, the Astrakan sacque or jacket is identical with the seal skin. In consequence of an abatement in popularity, these furs have fallen in price. Sacques of the finest still-born lambs may be bought at $125, while those of inferior grades decrease to $25. Muffs sell at from $6 to $20. Boas can be bought at from $4 to $10.

MINK,

though no longer very popular, by virtue of its usefulness, still retains its standard position. It is neither handsome, nor showy, but very serviceable. Sets range in price from $20 to $80.

CHILDREN'S FURS.

Of these there is a great variety, chiefly of the cheaper sort, consisting of Chinchilla, as the best; Siberian squirrel, grey krimmer, white and blue coney, Persiani, white Astrakan, and real and imitation brown seal. All of these furs are more or less inexpensive, and absolutely necessary for the health of children in winter, in all climates remote from the tropics. Pretty little sets of Chinchilla cost from $18 to $25; sets of white coney, consisting of sacque, muff, boa and cape sell at from $12 to $20, according to size; and according to quality, range as the prices of other furs mentioned.

TRIMMING AND LINING FURS.

There will be a *furore* for fur trimmings during the approaching winter. A single band finishing the garment upon which applied, is generally used; and the most popular fur for trimming velvet and cloth is the silver-fox. As its fleece is very long and light, it should not be cut more than half an inch on the pelt, and this will give a border of from two to three inches on the right side, which is as wide as is necessary.

The fur of the grey and the blue fox will be also much used, also many varieties of black, brown, and grey coney, where less expenditure is advisable. Trimmings of these cheaper furs can be bought at $2 to $4 per yard.